

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
73-82 (26-17). Tomorrow: similar.
73-81 (23-18). LONDON: Partly
cloudy. 73-81 (23-18). Tomorrow: Partly
cloudy. 66-87 (19-26). CHINA:
TOMORROW: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-84.
TOKYO: Sunny. Temp. 85-90 (29-31).
SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Temp. 80-90.
JONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	73-82	Belgium	73-82	Denmark	73-82	France	73-82	Germany	73-82	Greece	73-82	India	73-82	Iran	73-82	Israel	73-82	Japan	73-82	Lebanon	73-82	Libya	73-82	Morocco	73-82	Netherlands	73-82	Norway	73-82	Portugal	73-82	Spain	73-82	Sweden	73-82	Switzerland	73-82	Taiwan	73-82	Turkey	73-82	U.S.	73-82	U.S.S.R.	73-82	Yugoslavia	73-82
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DOCKERS PROTEST—Thousands of trade unionists protesting outside Fentonville Prison in north London yesterday. Five dockers are jailed for contempt of court for not complying with court order not to picket. Minor scuffle broke out between strikers and police (rear), but no one was hurt and no arrests were made.

Senate Votes War Curb, Reverses Self and Rejects Arms Aid Bill

John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 25 (NYT).—The Senate, in a series of sections, adopted yesterday amendments requiring the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam in exchange for prisoners of war, but reversed itself by killing all bills.

powerless to reverse the defeat of the bill as many of its supporters left the floor, assuming that a bill had been passed and a final vote taken. The net result appeared to be: **• Jane Fonda says 7 POWs seek votes for McGovern.** Page 2.

a standoff between the administration and critics of its Vietnam policy, largely from the Democratic ranks. The critics succeeded in pushing through the strongest, most binding amendment yet passed by the Senate to require the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.

group-withdrawal amendment, attached to a military aid bill, was approved 45 to 44 as a bipartisan coalition of Democrats and Republicans.

in the House, the bill was approved 45 to 44 as a bipartisan coalition of Democrats and Republicans. The amendment that all American troops in Indochina and within 100 miles, conditional on the release of prisoners of war.

administration forces, thrown into a defensive crouch by the vote to kill the \$1.2-billion foreign-aid bill, has been pending nearly 30 days.

Senate, 49-42, refused to pass a bill on a request for reconsideration confirmed its vote to 77 to 30.

Today the once-bawling foreign affairs committee order a termination of involvement in the war by Oct. 1, subject to a limited cease-fire with Vietnam and release of prisoners of war.

18-17 vote, the committee's end-of-the-war amendment, which was rejected by the Senate yesterday.

Clear Retaliation
Senate defeat of the bill at retaliation by administration forces for the addition of the troop withdrawal amendment.

Democrats voted nearly solidly against the bill, but the margin was provided by Democratic doves such as Sen. Frank Church, D., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. They are the Vietnam amendment, re opposed to military aid.

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Seventh Game In Chess Series Is Adjourned

REYKJAVIK, July 25.—The seventh game of the Boris Spassky-Bobby Fischer world chess championship adjourned tonight after the 40th move, but champion Spassky played into tomorrow's time to figure out his 41st move.

It was given, sealed in an envelope, to the referee who will begin play with it tomorrow. Experts said the game could well end in a draw. Details on Page 2.

North's Oil Pipeline Hit
WASHINGTON, July 25 (Reuters).—Parts of a pipeline installed to bring oil from China to North Vietnam are now in operation and have been attacked by American aircraft, the Defense Department disclosed today.

Construction of the pipeline began after the United States mined North Vietnam's ports last May, cutting off oil imports needed to fuel Communist military operations in South Vietnam.

A Pentagon spokesman said that pumping stations north of Hanoi had been hit in the past two days by American bombers.

Inching Toward Citadel
Since then, the government units—their path always softened by concentrated air strikes from American and South Vietnamese jets and by the guns of American ships sitting offshore—have been inching toward the Citadel in the heart of the town. The Citadel's capture is necessary before the provincial capital can be said to be in South Vietnamese hands.

Allied planes have bombed several holes in the Citadel's thick walls, to facilitate the entry of the South Vietnamese forces.

The province capital—little more than a country town surrounded by banana groves and scrub jungle—has become extremely important to the Saigon government, because it was the only province capital lost to the North Vietnamese.

250 Strikes Over North
SAIGON, July 25 (AP).—The U.S. Command reported today that U.S. jets carried out more

As Walkouts Spread British Official to Seek Jailed Dockers' Release

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, July 25 (NYT).—Britain approached industrial paralysis tonight as more workers left their jobs and thousands threatened to follow in support of five imprisoned dockers. But there was a glimmer of hope.

With unrest spreading across the country, Britain's Official Solicitor, a normally obscure court official, decided to seek the dockers' release, which could bring an end to the crisis. The decision by Norman Turner, the solicitor, came after unofficial strikes shut all major ports, stopped publication of national and local newspapers and disrupted other industries.

More workers, including miners, truck drivers and airport workers, walked out today, and London's bus drivers and conductors voted to stop work at midnight for 24 hours.

Even greater disruption is threatened on the railroad by locomotive engineers, who will vote later this week on whether to take similar action. The leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, with 1.5 million members, ordered a protest strike on Monday. And the general council of the Trades Union Congress, representing nine million workers, will meet tomorrow to consider a walkout for a one-day national



Harold Wilson



Edward Heath

court, set up under the Conservative government's new labor law. The court found them in contempt for failing to stop picketing a container warehouse, which dockers feel they should

bring industrial order to this strike-ridden country. It was a day of angry words and rowdy behavior inside the House of Commons and out. At the prison, protesting workers temporarily barricaded Caledonian Road with commandeered buses and a truck and clashed briefly with the police. Three men and a woman were arrested.

In the House, the Tories, led by Mr. Heath, and Labor members, led by Harold Wilson, exchanged fiery insults across the aisle. The Tories jeered Mr. Wilson, the former prime minister, when he accused Mr. Heath of waiting "for the fairy queen from the official solicitor's office to wave his wand again."

Mr. Heath, who viewed the controversy as a choice between anarchy and the rule of law, heard Labor members call him "coward" and "chicken." One Labor member yelled "Hell Hitler" when Mr. Heath concluded.

The target of the Labor attacks was the industrial relations law, even though Mr. Wilson had prepared a similar measure when he was prime minister, but abandoned it in face of trade union objections. Calling the law the "most irrelevant and expensive judicial bauble in history," Mr. Wilson pledged any new Labor government to its repeal.

In response, Mr. Heath argued that Labor members were preaching the "doctrine of anarchy." He added: "The court is there and the act is there. You should immediately tell the five dockers that they should obey the law."

Antwerp Boycott
ANTWERP, Belgium, July 25 (AP).—Leaders of Antwerp's 12,000 longshoremen declared a boycott today against British ships diverted here from Britain's strike-bound ports.

The boycott was announced in a joint statement by the three unions involved after they received a request from the Transport and General Workers Union, which organizes British dockers. Meanwhile, passengers found cross-channel ferries to Britain delayed up to five hours, and air traffic by the Skyways Airline from Ashford, Kent, to Antwerp has been doubled to six flights daily.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, July 25 (NYT).—Vice-President Agnew outlined yesterday the Republican campaign position on the environment as choosing "progress as a nation" instead of "an end to growth and an end to technological progress."

As his forum for this policy speech, Mr. Agnew picked a Republican luncheon in this city where hopes are high that construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline will restore an economy that is now deeply depressed.

"This administration vigorously supports the construction of the trans-Alaska pipeline with the least possible delay," he said.

Sen. George McGovern's position has not been established since he became the Democratic nominee for President. But last May, in response to a question from Gov. William Egan, a Democrat, Sen. McGovern said he opposed the construction of the pipeline until further hearings had been held on potential environmental damage.

He said in Alaska, men still deal with nature on a day-to-day basis, and although you live with the kind of natural beauty the rest of us only dream about, you are constantly aware that nature is not necessarily benign," the Vice-President said.

"And you disagree with the notion that nearly all Alaska should remain one huge untouched natural park, its resources undeveloped, its treasures untapped," he said. "That is a pleasant romantic dream without reference to reality. That would result in stagnation, and stagnation is the antithesis of the frontier spirit."

He said the oil pipeline here "is vital to the rest of the country, on the brink of an energy crisis." He said oil from the fields of the North Slope would by 1988 "avoid a further balance of payments deficit of about \$2 billion a year."

Father of 8 Convicted Of Hijacking Airliner
LOS ANGELES, July 25 (AP).—Ricardo Chavez-Ortiz, a father of eight children, who hijacked a jetliner last April and then told his troubles to newsmen as he held them at gunpoint, was convicted of air piracy yesterday in U.S. District Court here.

The 36-year-old Mexican-American faces a maximum sentence of 20 years. The penalty will be announced later.

Right Eye Lost
The doctor who operated on the guerrilla official said: "There is no danger to his life, but he has lost his right eye completely and there is only a 10 percent chance of saving his left eye."

The explosion occurred in the office of al-Hadaf magazine, which speaks for the front. Mr. Abou Sharif was an editor of the magazine, which was published by Ghassan Kanakani, the PFLP's official spokesman, until he was killed by a bomb planted in his car on July 8.

Mr. Kanakani's murder was the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Field Reports Cast Doubt on Claim

Saigon Says It Seizes Quang Tri

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SAIGON, July 25 (NYT).—The Saigon Command said today that its troops had recaptured the walled inner Citadel of Quang Tri City during the morning and that they controlled "the whole" provincial capital. But reports from the field indicated that the claim was somewhat premature and overstated.

Further, in the view of these military experts, it is highly unlikely that two companies of troops would be enough to secure such an area. Newsmen Halted

Newsmen on the edges of Quang Tri who tried to proceed toward the Citadel to determine the situation there were stopped by South Vietnamese troops, who fired shots over their heads to halt them.

The Saigon military spokesman denied an on-the-scene report filed yesterday by an Associated Press correspondent that airborne troops had attempted an assault on the Citadel yesterday, but had to pull back in the face of heavy fire both from within the walled area and from big artillery guns to the north of the town.

"That was not true," the spokesman said. "This [today's assault] was the first try by the paratroopers to get into the Citadel, and they made it."

Virtually all military sources here think the Citadel will be retaken—and perhaps very shortly—but they feel that today's claims were premature since probably only a portion of the walled inner city was captured.

About two weeks ago, South Vietnamese officials— from President Nguyen Va Thieu on down—claimed that all of Quang Tri had been recaptured, when in fact the government troops were only on the outskirts.

In claiming the recapture of the symbolically important northern town, which fell to the North Vietnamese on May 1, the spokesman also said "we have no report of any casualties" among South Vietnamese troops.

With the kind of tank, mortar and machine-gun fire that has been pouring out of the Citadel for more than two weeks, it seemed to experts entering the walled enclave would meet no opposition.

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Best Pains Hospitalize Johnson: No Indication of 3d Heart Attack

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 25 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson entered Brooke General Hospital last night suffering chest pains and nausea. But doctors said there was no indication that he had suffered another heart attack.

"It may be several days before any definite conclusions can be drawn about the nature of his present illness," a hospital bulletin said. "However, at 10 p.m. [Tuesday] Johnson was comfortable, in excellent spirits, and his general condition was quite satisfactory."

"There have been no irregularities in the heart rhythm blood pressure."

Mr. Johnson, who will be 64 years old on Aug. 27, has had two heart attacks—a severe one in 1955 and a second last April, during a visit to his daughter Lynda and her husband, Charles Robb, in Charlottesville, Va.

Mrs. Patrick Nugent, Mr. Johnson's second daughter, Lucie, was also hospitalized yesterday. She was admitted to St. Rita's Hospital here last night after complaining of "upper respiratory difficulties." The hospital was conducting tests to determine what kind of infection might be involved.

A spokesman said she was hospitalized "more for a diagnostic workup than anything else. She will be here a couple of days."

Bagleton Was in Hospitals for 'Fatigue' Closes 3 Stays Between '60 and '66

WATER, N.D., July 25 (AP).—A Senate vice-presidential nominee, Thomas F. Bagleton, today disclosed that he was voluntarily hospitalized three times between 1960 and 1966 "for nervous exhaustion and fatigue," but that since then he has enjoyed "good, sound, solid sleep."

When George McGovern, of South Dakota, the Democratic presidential nominee, said he had not known about the hospitalizations, Bagleton said he had not told him. Bagleton said he had not told him about the hospitalizations, but he had told him about the "fatigue" and "nervous exhaustion" which he had experienced. Bagleton said he had not told him about the hospitalizations, but he had told him about the "fatigue" and "nervous exhaustion" which he had experienced.

Bagleton, 42, outlined his history after a morning interview with Sen. McGovern. He said he had been hospitalized three times between 1960 and 1966 "for nervous exhaustion and fatigue," but that since then he has enjoyed "good, sound, solid sleep."

Bagleton said he had not told him about the hospitalizations, but he had told him about the "fatigue" and "nervous exhaustion" which he had experienced. Bagleton said he had not told him about the hospitalizations, but he had told him about the "fatigue" and "nervous exhaustion" which he had experienced.

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A COOL RECEPTION—Residents of Queens in New York City surge forward in attempt to buy blocks of dry ice during power failure affecting 215,000 persons in New York area Monday. The few lucky people able to get the ice had to pay \$8 for a block. Emergency was caused by failure of seven of 12 feeder cables in Brooklyn substation.

Power Restored to 2 N.Y. Boroughs After 16-Hour Break

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP).—The power went back on early today for most of the estimated 500,000 residents of Brooklyn and Queens who had been without electricity for up to 16 hours after seven feeder cables burned out.

The restoration of power to most of Brooklyn and Queens marked the end of the second widespread power blackout due to failing Consolidated Edison Co. feeder lines since the current heat wave began 10 days ago.

The latest power loss, which began yesterday morning, caused Aqueduct Race Track to shut down for the day and allowed about 40 million gallons of raw sewage to flow through the powerless Jamaica treatment plant into Jamaica Bay.

The water supply was cut off or interrupted for about 20,000 Queens residents and all criminal courts in Queens were closed. Some arraignments were held in courtrooms with adequate sunlight. One court session was held by flashlight.

A Con Edison spokesman attributed the feeder cable malfunctions to the heat and heavy rains. However, Milton Muscovitz, the city's municipal services administrator, said, "We're not satisfied with Con Edison's explanation."

The city of New York cannot continue under a system where we take these kinds of risks and have these kinds of problems."

Big Dividend
Mobilization of French police efforts to intercept heroin traffic has begun to reap an impressive payoff.

Three heroin-processing laboratories were seized in the eight days between July 14 and 21, and according to a news agency report, the persons accused in connection with these three have told police of the location of two more.

The seizure and accompanying arrests produce more information about the techniques and customs of the traffic, and more clues and telltale signs to guide police in further searches.

The finding of the three labs last week, and today's revelation of two more, involved four men, three of them brothers. They were Marcel, 32, Armand, 36, and Louis Long, 40, and Jacques Assoulin, 27, all natives of Marseilles.

of dirty dishes, clothing thrown around. They also found a large, fully equipped heroin lab that had clearly been in operation not long before.

Miss Sohlano, 47, a native of Algeria, later that day turned herself in to Marseilles police, saying she had known nothing about the Long family's secret business with the arrests. "That frightened her into dumping the arsenal beside the highway."

With a hand of new clues and people to interrogate, the police found the third laboratory, newly installed, in a shack at Velaux the following day. And the trail led further with the two more labs discovered today.

Price Difference
A kilogram of pure heroin sells for \$10,000 in Marseilles, but the New York wholesale price is about \$50,000.

"The money on this side just isn't worth it for our Mafia types," Mr. Murphy said.

The Long brothers and Mr. Assoulin were caught by the most prosaic kind of police work, but it was the greatly intensified anti-heroin drive in France that turned arrests into a spectacular coup.

A woman living on the outskirts of Saint-Omer-Mer, between Marseilles and Toulon, became suspicious when she saw four men unloading the contents of a 20-ton truck into a station at midnight on July 14, the French national holiday. She called police.

The police found a gun in the glove compartment. The truck appeared to have a cargo of brooms and ordinary drugstore items. But hidden underneath were a number of vats and large pots, which proved to be a heroin laboratory.

A few hundred yards from the truck was an isolated cottage. More lab equipment had already been installed there, and there was a plastic bag holding 15 kilos of pure heroin.

The arrests were made on a Friday night. The following Sunday, the concierge of an apartment building in a suburb of Aix-en-Provence stumbled on some sinister trash in the ditch beside a major highway. Included were a Sten gun, an automatic pistol, a grenade and cartridges. He notified police.

A police investigation led to Eugénie Sohlano, Marcel Long's mistress, who lived in a villa he had rented. Nobody was home. The police broke into the house and found signs of a hasty departure—food in the oven, piles

ing: "They have now proved they can handle the job."

Yesterday morning, federal drug law enforcers told Mr. Nixon that the U.S. Bureau of Customs and the Narcotics Bureau helped remove more than 470,000 pounds of narcotics "from world illicit traffic" in fiscal year 1972, which ended June 30. This, they said in their year-end report, was more than double the amount confiscated in this country in fiscal 1971.

About 64 percent of the seized narcotics was marijuana. The Nixon administration said arrests of suspected narcotics dealers rose from 12,497 in fiscal 1971 to more than 16,000 during fiscal year 1972. It was reported that the number of heroin addicts seeking cures with methadone treatment has also increased dramatically, though no numbers were cited.

The Picture Is Changing French Seize Two More Narcotics Mills

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, July 25 (NYT).—A spurt in arrests of heroin manufacturers and dealers in France has produced a new picture of the European side of the American drug trade. And it doesn't quite fit the film version of "The French Connection."

Tom Murphy, an American Embassy official who devotes most of his time to the campaign against heroin, no longer believes that two or three "families" dominate the traffic in the style of the American Mafia.

"We believed in the stories that tied it all to the Orsini and Venturia," two Marseilles-based families of Corsican background, Mr. Murphy said in an interview. "But now that we have better intelligence, and we are getting good intelligence, we no longer see any role for a Mafia Big."

The pattern we see is more that of a succession of small-scale entrepreneurs who drift in and out of deals with each other. They are frantically scrambling to raise money."

Mr. Murphy said this did not guarantee that there wasn't a "Mafia Big"—a kingpin who runs and organizes the traffic—"but if there is, he's a flounderer and we doubt that he's permanently in the business. He's in and out."

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Syphilis Testing Begun in '32 Denied 200 Blacks Treatment

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—During a 40-year federal experiment, a group of syphilis victims was denied proper medical treatment for their disease. Some participants died as a result, but survivors now are getting what ever aid is possible, the U.S. Public Health Service says.

The experiment, conducted by the PHS, was designed to determine through autopsies what damage untreated syphilis does to the human body.

Of about 600 Alabama black men who originally took part in the study, 300 or so were allowed to suffer the disease and its side effects without treatment, even after penicillin was discovered as a cure for syphilis. Treatment then probably could have saved or helped many of the experiment participants, PHS officials say.

They contend that survivors of the experiment are now too old to treat for syphilis but add that PHS doctors are giving the men thorough physical examinations every two years and are treating them for whatever other ailments and diseases they have developed.

Shock in Congress
Members of the U.S. Congress reacted with shock to disclosure today by the Associated Press that the PHS syphilis experiments on human guinea pigs had taken place.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., a member of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which oversees PHS budgets, called the study "a moral and ethical nightmare."

"It's incredible to me that such a thing could ever have happened," he said in a statement. "The Congress should give careful consideration to compensating the families of these men."

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., chairman of the Senate Health subcommittee, said through a committee spokesman that he deplores the facts of the case and is concerned about whether any other such experiments exist.

High Disease Rate
The syphilis experiment, called the Tuskegee study, began in 1932 in Tuskegee, Ala., an area which had the highest syphilis rate in the nation at that time.

When the study began, the discovery of penicillin as a cure for syphilis was still 10 years away and the drug was not to be generally available for 15 years. Treatment in the 1930s consisted

primarily of doses of arsenic and mercury.

Of the 600 original participants in the study, one third showed no signs of having syphilis; the others had the disease. According to PHS data, half the men with syphilis were given the arsenic-mercury treatment, but the other half, about 300, received no treatment for syphilis at all.

PHS Premises
Men were persuaded to participate by promises of free transportation to and from hospital, free hot lunches, free medical treatment for ailments other than syphilis and free burial.

Seventy-four of the untreated syphilitics were still alive last January.

Syphilis is a highly contagious infection spread through sexual contact. If left untreated, it can cause blindness, deafness, deterioration of bones, teeth and the central nervous system, insanity, heart disease and death.

Records Reviewed
In 1969, the PHS Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, which has been in charge of the Tuskegee study, reviewed records of 378 syphilitics, both treated and untreated, who participated in the experiment.

It found that seven men had died as a direct result of syphilis, 154 died of heart failure. But CDC officials say that they cannot determine now how many of those deaths were caused by syphilis or how many additional deaths may have been linked to the disease.

PHS officials responsible for initiating the Tuskegee study have since retired and current PHS officials said initially they did not know their identity.

But later, a PHS official said the study was initiated in 1932 by Dr. J. R. Heller, assistant surgeon-general in the service's Venereal Disease Section, who subsequently became division chief.

Of the decision not to give penicillin to the untreated syphilitics once it became widely available, the official, Dr. J.D. Miller, said:

"Logical Candidate"
"I doubt that it was a one-man decision. These things seldom are. Whoever was director of the VD section at that time, in 1946 or 1947, would be the most logical candidate if you had to pin it down."

Dr. Miller, current chief of the venereal disease branch of the CDC, said he did not know who headed the VD section in those years.

Earlier, Dr. Miller had said that "the study began when attitudes were much different on treatment and experimentation. At this point in time, with our current knowledge of treatment of the disease and the revolutionary change in approach to human experimentation, I don't believe the program would be undertaken."

Embassy officials said they had informed the French Foreign Ministry 10 days ago and the French ambassador in Washington had also been notified. The three ships were named as the Boy Roel, the Magic Isle and the Tazuma.

Bodies of Women Found on Peak

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 25 (AP).—The bodies of three missing Japanese women mountain climbers were found Saturday at the 15,000-foot level of Alaska's Mount McKinley.

The three women disappeared June 29 while making what was intended to be a final 1,000-foot dash to McKinley's 29,320-foot summit.

The bodies were found by rescue climber Ray Genet, who said it appeared the three women had reached the summit and were caught in a snowstorm while moving back down to their base camp.

held in courtrooms with adequate sunlight. One court session was held by flashlight.

A Con Edison spokesman attributed the feeder cable malfunctions to the heat and heavy rains. However, Milton Muscovitz, the city's municipal services administrator, said, "We're not satisfied with Con Edison's explanation."

The city of New York cannot continue under a system where we take these kinds of risks and have these kinds of problems."

Big Dividend
Mobilization of French police efforts to intercept heroin traffic has begun to reap an impressive payoff.

Three heroin-processing laboratories were seized in the eight days between July 14 and 21, and according to a news agency report, the persons accused in connection with these three have told police of the location of two more.

The seizure and accompanying arrests produce more information about the techniques and customs of the traffic, and more clues and telltale signs to guide police in further searches.

The finding of the three labs last week, and today's revelation of two more, involved four men, three of them brothers. They were Marcel, 32, Armand, 36, and Louis Long, 40, and Jacques Assoulin, 27, all natives of Marseilles.

of dirty dishes, clothing thrown around. They also found a large, fully equipped heroin lab that had clearly been in operation not long before.

Miss Sohlano, 47, a native of Algeria, later that day turned herself in to Marseilles police, saying she had known nothing about the Long family's secret business with the arrests. "That frightened her into dumping the arsenal beside the highway."

With a hand of new clues and people to interrogate, the police found the third laboratory, newly installed, in a shack at Velaux the following day. And the trail led further with the two more labs discovered today.

Price Difference
A kilogram of pure heroin sells for \$10,000 in Marseilles, but the New York wholesale price is about \$50,000.

"The money on this side just isn't worth it for our Mafia types," Mr. Murphy said.

The Long brothers and Mr. Assoulin were caught by the most prosaic kind of police work, but it was the greatly intensified anti-heroin drive in France that turned arrests into a spectacular coup.

A woman living on the outskirts of Saint-Omer-Mer, between Marseilles and Toulon, became suspicious when she saw four men unloading the contents of a 20-ton truck into a station at midnight on July 14, the French national holiday. She called police.

The police found a gun in the glove compartment. The truck appeared to have a cargo of brooms and ordinary drugstore items. But hidden underneath were a number of vats and large pots, which proved to be a heroin laboratory.

A few hundred yards from the truck was an isolated cottage. More lab equipment had already been installed there, and there was a plastic bag holding 15 kilos of pure heroin.

The arrests were made on a Friday night. The following Sunday, the concierge of an apartment building in a suburb of Aix-en-Provence stumbled on some sinister trash in the ditch beside a major highway. Included were a Sten gun, an automatic pistol, a grenade and cartridges. He notified police.

A police investigation led to Eugénie Sohlano, Marcel Long's mistress, who lived in a villa he had rented. Nobody was home. The police broke into the house and found signs of a hasty departure—food in the oven, piles

ing: "They have now proved they can handle the job."

Yesterday morning, federal drug law enforcers told Mr. Nixon that the U.S. Bureau of Customs and the Narcotics Bureau helped remove more than 470,000 pounds of narcotics "from world illicit traffic" in fiscal year 1972, which ended June 30. This, they said in their year-end report, was more than double the amount confiscated in this country in fiscal 1971.

About 64 percent of the seized narcotics was marijuana. The Nixon administration said arrests of suspected narcotics dealers rose from 12,497 in fiscal 1971 to more than 16,000 during fiscal year 1972. It was reported that the number of heroin addicts seeking cures with methadone treatment has also increased dramatically, though no numbers were cited.

of dirty dishes, clothing thrown around. They also found a large, fully equipped heroin lab that had clearly been in operation not long before.

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Thais Conduct Two Big Raids

White House Hails Asia Allies on Drugs

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP).—The White House said yesterday that the governments of Southeast Asia are making "substantial" progress in stemming the flow of illicit narcotics to the United States.

Eugene Krogh Jr., the President's deputy assistant for domestic affairs, told reporters that a cabinet-level report citing corruption and indifference in narcotics enforcement by Thailand and South Vietnam is not up to date.

He said the report, compiled by officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department, was submitted last February, "but in the last four months there has been substantial progress."

A few hours later, however, Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., introduced legislation in Congress that would forbid further economic and military aid to Thailand "because of its major role in the international narcotics traffic."

Sen. Hartke criticized President Nixon for failing to act earlier in withdrawing U.S. aid to Thailand, "in the face of hard evidence that Thailand serves as the conduit for the transshipment of opium produced in Southeast Asia, the largest opium-growing area in the world."

Recently published accounts of the pessimistic study of Southeast Asian drug traffic said that governments of the region were unable and sometimes unwilling to stop the flow of opium and other narcotics.

But Mr. Krogh argued that the tide "can be stemmed in Southeast Asia." He cited increased seizures of heroin "and other substances" in the region and said the problem was being approached in an atmosphere of "mutual cooperation."

In Vietnam, Mr. Krogh said, the United States has received "substantial cooperation from President Thieu on down."

The State Department joined the White House in seeking to crack down on narcotics smuggling. Spokesman Charles Bray also said progress had been made since the report was filed in February.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs announced that U.S. agents and Thai police seized about \$30 million worth of opium, morphine

and heroin in two days of raids in northern Thailand.

According to the bureau's director, John Ingersoll, the raids netted three tons of narcotics, along with guns and other equipment.

Six men arrested
Six men were seized in a raid yesterday.

The raids were conducted in the early-morning hours of Sunday and yesterday near Mae Sai, a town on Thailand's border with Burma, 530 miles north of Bangkok. Mae Sai is in the region known as the Golden Triangle, where Laos, Thailand and Burma come together, a region suspected of being the site of many dope-processing laboratories.

In the Sunday raid, authorities seized 149.4 pounds of raw opium, several rifles and a grenade launcher. In yesterday's swoop, they confiscated 4,818 pounds of raw opium, 466.4 pounds of morphine base, 786.9 pounds of heroin prepared for smoking and 15.4 pounds of white heroin, plus five guns and two vehicles used for smuggling the dope.

Mr. Ingersoll estimated the U.S. street value of the seized narcotics as \$136.8 million for the opium, \$91.3 million for the morphine and \$3 million for the heroin.

He said U.S. agents have been working with a special Thai task force in a crackdown on narcotics processors and smugglers since March. In a raid a month ago, 3,740 pounds of opium were seized.

The processing laboratories hit Sunday and yesterday were in compounds near each other in a remote section.

"Can Handle Job"
Nelson Gross, chief narcotics-drive coordinator for Secretary of State William F. Rogers, said of the two-day haul: "As far as we know, it is the biggest seizure ever in Thailand." He praised the Thai task force, say-

ing: "They have now proved they can handle

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Lance Reventlow, 37, Dies With 3 Others in Plane Crash

ASPEN, Colo., July 25 (AP).—Lance Reventlow, 37, a former auto racing driver and son of Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton, was killed in a plane crash last evening, the sheriff's office reported today.

Three others, all Aspen residents, were killed when a Cessna-206, a single-engine craft, went down in a box canyon during a thunderstorm about 10 miles east of this mountain resort town, the sheriff's office said.

Mr. Reventlow had maintained a home here the past six years and taught skiing the last three seasons.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said the plane left the Aspen airport at 5:30 p.m. EDT yesterday and apparently crashed on a return flight.

The FAA spokesman said the wreckage was found shortly before dawn after an Aspen-bound pilot heard a locator beacon, a device which emits radio signals from downed aircraft.

A helicopter was sent to the site, the FAA said, and searchers discovered the four bodies, which were recovered this morning.

The FAA identified the other

victims as Gifford Hooker, 29, Robert Wolf, and Barbara Baker, all of Aspen.

Mr. Reventlow was the son of Miss Hutton's second husband, Danish Count Kurt Haugwitz-Reventlow. His mother was married seven times.

Mr. Reventlow won international fame in the late 1960s as a daredevil race-car driver and won numerous trophies with his Scorch racing car.

He married actress Jill St. John in 1969 and they were divorced in 1964. The following year he married movie starlet Cheryl Holdridge. His mother gave them a \$500,000 home as a wedding gift. Mr. Reventlow became less active in racing after his marriage to Miss Holdridge. He turned to polo, then skiing.

Mr. Reventlow was born in London and at 21 he had the choice of becoming a U.S. British or Danish citizen. He chose U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Reventlow's childhood was stormy as he was the object of a tug-of-war between his parents. He was made a ward of an English Chancery Court in 1938 and could not be taken out of its jurisdiction without its consent until he came of age, thus frustrating the count's wishes to have his son become a Danish nobleman.

Miss Hutton and the count were divorced in March, 1941. Count Haugwitz-Reventlow died in 1968.

Columbia Dean Shot; Police Seek Student

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP).—The dean of students at Columbia College was shot five times today and police said his assailant apparently was a student. Dean Henry S. Coleman was in serious condition in St. Luke's Hospital with three bullets in his chest.

The shooting occurred at 2:30 p.m. in Hamilton Hall, where Mr. Coleman's office is situated. Police were seeking a student who had had an argument with Mr. Coleman.

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Lance Reventlow

Boris Gaponov, 38, Linguist and Hebraist

TEL AVIV, July 25 (NYT).—Boris Gaponov, 38, a linguistics genius who taught himself Hebrew and won Israel's most coveted literary award while still living in the Soviet Union, died today in a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Mr. Gaponov was awarded the Tchernomachsky Prize in 1969 for his extraordinary translation into Hebrew of the 12th-century Georgian classic, "The Man in the Panther's Skin," by Shota Rustaveli.

He was prevented by the Soviet authorities from coming here to accept the prize but, a short time later, was stricken by an incurable illness and permitted to spend his remaining years in Israel.

The publication of his work in Israel created a stir, since the Jewish national revival in the Soviet Union had not yet surfaced in 1969, and the revelation that there were live coals in the embers of Soviet Jewry was exhilarating.

Communist Parents
Mr. Gaponov was born when the Russian revolution was 17 years old. His parents were Communists and considered it disloyal to teach their son Jewish values, which the regime was suppressing.

But Mrs. Gaponov had a father who was a devout Jew. Boris was attached to the old man and learned from him the Hebrew alphabet's grammar and the Bible. The grandfather later left him some classics. Boris studied whatever Hebrew publications he could lay his hands on and he listened religiously to Hebrew

Challenge to Provisionals British Troops Enter IRA Redo

BELFAST, July 25 (UPI).—British troops keeping up pressure on Irish Republican Army Provisionals today entered the Londonderry "no go" Creggan area and swept Belfast Roman Catholic districts for suspects and weapons.

While the military was acting, Secretary of State William Whitely—the man who ordered the army's "get-tough" policy—met with politicians of all shades of opinion in a bid to organize an all-party conference on the province's future.

But the violence continued.

The army said that a patrol found the body of a man, later identified as a Protestant, who had been shot in the head in West Belfast. Residents of the mainly Protestant area said that he had been shot by gunmen firing from the nearby Roman Catholic Lower Falls area.

He was the fourth person to die in the last 24 hours.

An army announcement said that patrols today entered the Creggan area, the main stronghold of the Provisionals in Londonderry, as well as the adjacent Bogside district. The army said

yesterday that patrols entered the Bogside in the week-end for the fifth nearly a year.

No details were given of operations other than there were no incidents.

A security source said entry by troops into the area was significant.

There was no comment from the Provisionals, a more difficult and it were a good two miles in reinforcements.

Political sources said that British secretly armed tank support with bulldozer blade province in what so pretend to a full-scale of the Creggan and it

There was no comment from the army.

Soldiers found rifle and small-arms ammunition hidden in a mattress and knives in Belfast Lodge area. Sixteen were detained through city and turned over to questioning.

Eight of the arrested in Kilkeel. "Troops removed back the Ardoyne, Divs. 1st New Lodge areas. The resistance. But a lead a barricade in the district blew up and being removed. No one

Snipers and youths percussion bombs at army post in Belfast's town area during the the army said it was unable to return cause the gunmen's children as shields. No hurt.

In Newry, 35 miles of Belfast, explosives damaged two gas station bombs were planted youths who drove out at gunpoint and later Irish Republic.

Nixon Asks Speed In Allotting U.S. Land for Parks

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).—President Nixon today asked Congress to speed up the process of converting more surplus federal land into recreational areas under his "legacy of parks" program.

Waving at a map in his office, he told members of the Federal Property Review Commission that the government owns more than half the land in some Western states and added: "That's ridiculous. We don't need it."

Much of the federal property in the West is public domain land which is leased for livestock grazing. But commission members said later that this category was not covered in the program to turn property over to states and local governments for parks.

"We have not even looked at the question of public domain land," presidential counselor Donald Rumsfeld said.

Of the 780 million acres of land owned by the government, Mr. Rumsfeld said, about 707 million acres are classified as public domain land. The rest is in the category of "acquired land" and this is the property being studied for possible recreational use.

Mr. Nixon said that the government had made a good start in releasing land in 33 states for 144 new parks. But he said that there is a tendency in the bureaucracy to "get a vested interest" in a piece of federal property and to resist turning it over for park use. He said that some bureaucrats' arms should be twisted to accelerate the program.

Yugoslavia S It Liquidated Croat Terror

BELGRADE, July 25 (AP).—Yugoslav security forces "liquidated" 17 of 19 Croatian exile terrorists in the country last in Interior Ministry said it

It said that among them were the two leaders of known as Ustasha.

The two survivors hiding and trying to make way to the frontier but forces were on their announcement said.

Ustasha ruled Croatia a puppet state during World War II. They fled before the Russians as Hitler's Nazis disintegrated. Since it

have been trying to establish Croatia as a state.

Last night's communist that the two leaders Adolf Andric and Ambro

dro—were also leaders terrorist organization called the initials are believed servers here to stand for Revolutionary Bratski

Italian Party Elect

ROME, July 25 (AP).—Giulio Andreotti, Minister in Italy's new pointed coalition govern

ment of the Liberal party Bignardi was elected Malagodi's former post-tary-general.

Tupamaros Slay Uruguay's Chief Of Civil Defense

MONTEVIDEO, July 25 (Reuters).—Uruguay's Tupamaros today machine-gunned to death the chief of the country's civil defense force, Col. Artigas Alvarez, officials said.

The 38-year-old colonel—the highest-ranking military victim yet of the terrorists—was the brother of the commander-in-chief of the combined military and police forces, Gen. Gregorio Alvarez, who is in charge of the government's battle against the Tupamaros.

Col. Alvarez was gunned down at the wheel of his car by two or three men as he left his home in a Montevideo suburb for his office, an official communiqué said. He died soon afterward in a military hospital. He was the father of three sons, two of them also soldiers.

It was the first outbreak of Tupamaros violence since late May and June when they killed seven soldiers and a policeman and wounded several officers.

Samuel Rosenberg

PITTSBURGH, July 25 (AP).—Samuel Rosenberg, 75, internationally known artist and a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University's School of Painting and Design since 1925, died Sunday. The Philadelphia-born artist was best known for his street scenes, which have been shown in every major art center in the United States.

K. Karl Hawkes

SEATTLE, July 25 (AP).—K. Karl Hawkes, 64, publisher of the Desert News of Salt Lake City since 1964 and a prominent businessman and civic leader, died yesterday in Seattle of kidney failure. Mr. Hawkes's newspaper career began in 1936 with the Hearst newspapers in Washington. He rose to be general

Hussein Goes to Iran

AMMAN, July 25 (UPI).—King Hussein flew to Tehran today to discuss Persian Gulf and Arab-Israeli problems with the Shah of Iran, palace sources said. They said the visit will last several days. King Hussein swore in his brother, Crown Prince Hassan, as regent in his absence.

Italian Party Elect

ROME, July 25 (AP).—Giulio Andreotti, Minister in Italy's new pointed coalition govern

ment of the Liberal party Bignardi was elected Malagodi's former post-tary-general.

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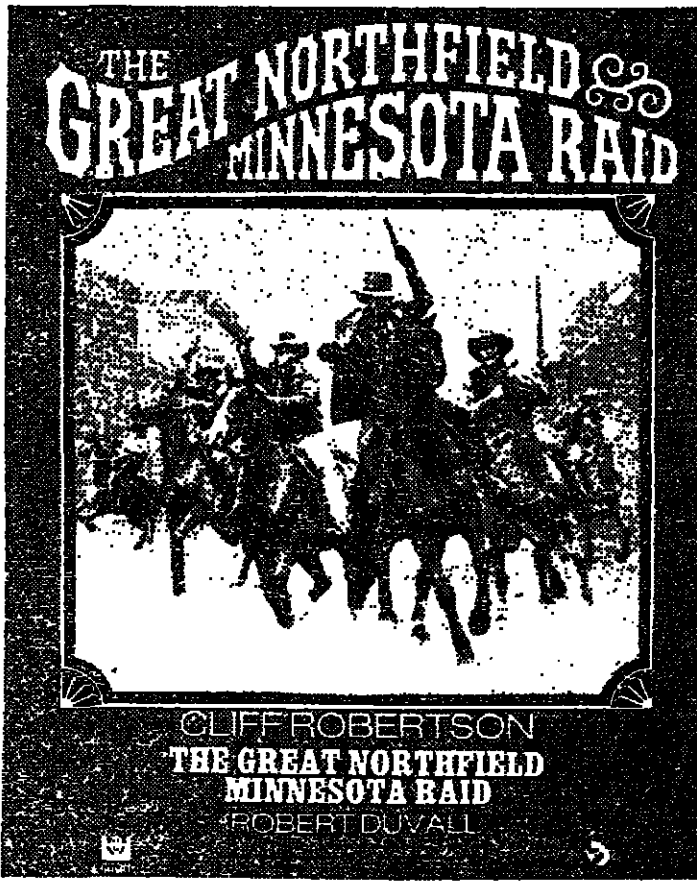
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Soviet Thrust

Analysts Believe China Shining A-Arms Program

By William Beecher

TON, July 25 (NYT).—American analysts believe China is rapidly building a special aircraft carrier across the border up a nuclear defense should fall.

has tested some nuclear weapons ranging from 3 kilotons to 30 kilotons that can be delivered

Ex-Aide Brandt, to CDU

uly 25 (UPI).—Chancellor Brandt's Social Democrats suffered a setback to former state secretary of opposition Christian Union.

But, in a series of interviews, well-placed sources at the Foreign and other agencies said that they were convinced that when taken together, these events showed that Peking had decided that the unrelenting Soviet buildup of large-scale conventional and nuclear-war forces along the border was so menacing as to require a fundamental shift in China's military and diplomatic strategy.

The focus on small tactical nuclear weapons in the last few years suggests to some officials that Peking is more eager to come up with a quick counter to what it perceives as the immediate menace represented by the Soviet border buildup, than concentrating now on warheads for its missiles.

Year Term Portugal's ident, 77

N. July 25 (UPI).—Portugal's 77-year-old Adm. Américo for a third seven-year president.

akey Halts isplants, Cites Results

DE JANEIRO, July 25 (UPI).—Dr. Michael De Bakay yesterday he has stopped heart transplants because of results with this type of were not good.

in Monument ed of Weeds

E. July 25 (Reuters).—ancient Trajan markets pen tomorrow after being two weeks while workers

by a tactical fighter-bomber of Chinese design, known in the West as the F-9.

China is now mass-producing the F-9 at a rate of about 15 a month. Of the 300 produced during the last two years, at least 200 already have been placed in operational squadrons.

China seems to be abandoning its old defensive concept of deploying primarily poorly equipped militia and paramilitary units along the border to draw Soviet divisions deep into Chinese territory before attempting to engage them with regular troops to the front and guerrilla units to the rear.

Indeed, the analysts say, China recently has been moving several first-line army divisions and air force squadrons to forward positions, suggesting an intent to seriously challenge any Soviet advance at an early stage, before it could penetrate deep into industrial Manchuria, for example.

These developments, viewed separately, had evoked mild interest on the part of government officials concerned with China.

But, in a series of interviews, well-placed sources at the Foreign and other agencies said that when taken together, these events showed that Peking had decided that the unrelenting Soviet buildup of large-scale conventional and nuclear-war forces along the border was so menacing as to require a fundamental shift in China's military and diplomatic strategy.

The focus on small tactical nuclear weapons in the last few years suggests to some officials that Peking is more eager to come up with a quick counter to what it perceives as the immediate menace represented by the Soviet border buildup, than concentrating now on warheads for its missiles.

China now is believed to have deployed a total of 15 to 30 600-mile medium-range missiles and 5 to 15 1,500-mile intermediate-range missiles. Its first 4,000 to 6,000-mile intermediate-range missile apparently has not yet been test-fired at full range.

It will be several years at best before Peking will have enough ICBMs to threaten seriously the 100 defensive missiles the Soviet Union is permitted to deploy around Moscow under its arms limitation agreement with the United States. Thus deterrence must be based more immediately on other forces.

Vulnerable Capability

China's small force of missiles and Tu-16 bombers could destroy cities such as Vladivostok in Soviet Asia, in retaliation for a first strike by the Russians, but analysts suggest that Peking may not be sanguine about deterring Soviet leaders with so limited a capability, particularly when most of the missiles and bombers are vulnerable to surprise attacks.

Large numbers of tactical nuclear weapons that can be used on the battlefield are another matter. Analysts point out that the Soviet Union now has at least 45 ground divisions along the Chinese-Soviet border, representing about one quarter of its army. Some contend that several more divisions, at less than full strength, are in reserve nearby.

Such units must be supplied by a single, vulnerable rail line, the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and by air transport.

Army to Probe Racism Clash At German Base

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, July 25 (AP).—The U.S. Army said today it has appointed three officers to investigate a race riot here that left 26 soldiers injured, two of them in the hospital.

A VII Corps statement said, "Tension erupted into fighting between blacks and whites at Krabbenloeh Kaserne Saturday evening about 3 p.m. when rumors spread that blacks were taking control of the post."

About 20 white soldiers went to an enlisted men's club, where they and a group of black soldiers who were in the club clashed for about 20 minutes, the statement said.

It added that "the whites then left the club and a group of about 30 blacks went into the 34th Signal Battalion billets area where they assaulted white soldiers and broke some windows."

10 Die in Israel Bus Crash

TEL AVIV, July 25 (Reuters).—Ten persons were killed and 50 injured near here yesterday when a bus carrying Arab laborers from Nabulus, crashed into a truck traveling in the opposite direction, police sources said.



ROYAL FAMILY—17-year-old Jigme Singhi Wangchuk, new king of Bhutan, with his mother Kesang Wangchuk in Calcutta recently. The prince became king following death of his father on Friday.

Sudan and U.S. Ties Are Resumed

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP).

Sudan and the United States resumed diplomatic relations today after a five-year break, the State Department announced, and an exchange of ambassadors will take place in the near future.

The Sudanese government of President Gaafar Numeiri announced last Wednesday its decision

to resume ties with Washington. Abdel Aziz Hamza, the top Sudanese diplomat in Washington, met Secretary of State William F. Rogers yesterday to convey officially the decision.

Sudan is the second Arab country to restore relations with the United States this month. The Red Sea state of Yemen resumed relations July 1.

Kenyan Asks UN to Probe 'Slave Trade'

Smuggling of Africans Seen as Vast Racket

GENEVA, July 25 (UPI).—The United Nations Economic and Social Council was asked today to investigate the illegal traffic in African labor between Europe and Africa.

Odero Jowi of Kenya told the council that Africans are being lured to Europe with promises of good jobs at high pay.

"Once they set foot on European soil, these African laborers find themselves in actual slavery, are transported in containers like commodities and are left entirely at the mercy of the racketeers," he said.

Mr. Jowi said that the traffic "has been going on for some time" and mostly involves North Africans and citizens of Mali who are brought into France and Italy.

He said that the council should make a full investigation to enable governments to take action.

Paid to Be Smuggled

ROME, July 25 (Reuters).—Fifty-nine Africans who tried to emigrate illegally to France earlier this month have told police investigators here that they had to pay about \$150 each for clandestine transportation across the French frontier.

They went packed in a sealed truck equipped with a large oxygen cylinder to keep them alive during the long road journey from Alexandria in northern Italy to Paris, they added.

They told police that they had been responsible for paying their air, ship and rail fares from their countries to Alexandria by way of Tunis, Palermo and Rome.

Allende Blames U.S. Pressure For Economic Woes of Chile

SANTIAGO, July 25 (Reuters).—Marxist President Salvador Allende last night accused the United States of imposing a virtual economic blockade of Chile and said this was a major cause of the country's economic ills.

He also warned Chileans that further sacrifice will be necessary to "defend the interests of the workers."

Mr. Allende, in a nationwide television and radio broadcast, spoke at a time of galloping inflation and a critical shortage of hard currency.

He said his leftist coalition government would act to encourage savings in state-controlled banks and speed what he called "the capture of liquid funds held by private individuals."

Price Adjustments

He promised that from Oct. 1 prices would be readjusted "to discriminate in such a way that higher income groups will contribute more to the development of the country," but did not amplify this.

He explained his economic blockade remark by saying that lines of credit advanced to Chile by the United States stood at \$220 million in August 1970—just before he took office—and had fallen to \$32 million in June this year.

He also said his government had encountered difficulties in obtaining credits from international organizations "to which we have a right because we are members."

He did not mention any specific organization, but insisted that Chile was losing out because several of its proposals had been rejected even though there was "no objection of a technical kind."

He said Chile's difficulties had been partly compensated for by the assistance of socialist countries.

The difficulties and problems would be met realistically, he added, "without hiding the fact that sacrifices will be necessary..."

to defend above all the interests of the workers."

He said, "The pressure of foreign capital is putting to the test the internal cohesion of our people and our capacity to respond with dignity and honor."

He appealed to workers to apply themselves to their jobs with firmness, "because they will be the real beneficiaries of our new economic structure."

Observers said Mr. Allende's speech was his frankest admission so far that his government's effort to turn Chile into a fully socialist society by democratic means has run into grave economic problems.

Finnish Leader To Seek to Form New Coalition

HELSINKI, July 25 (UPI).—President Urho K. Kekkonen today asked Johannes Virolainen, Center party leader, to investigate the chances of forming a majority government.

The Social Democratic minority cabinet under Premier Rafael Paasio resigned last week so that a broader government could be created.

The two main issues that forced the government's resignation were Finland's pending approval of the terms offered for a free trade agreement with the European Economic Community and the budget for the next fiscal year.

Mr. Virolainen said that he hoped to report back to Mr. Kekkonen within a few days. "But the president gave me a week to carry out the sounding," he said.

The Social Democrats said yesterday that they preferred that the coalition negotiator be chosen from the Center party, the biggest non-Socialist party in Finland.

Four Liberals Sentenced In Prague

Leaflet Distribution Basis of Charges

PRAGUE, July 25 (Reuters).—Four persons received sentences of up to 15 months from a Prague city court today on charges of anti-government activity.

The Rev. Jaromir Dus, an evangelical pastor, was sent to prison for 15 months on charges of subversion.

Dr. Ladislav Hejdanek, a historian, was sentenced to nine months in prison, charged with incitement, and his wife received a suspended sentence of six months on the same charges.

Jiri Jirasek, a lawyer, formerly of the Encyclopedia Institute of the Prague Academy of Sciences, also got a suspended sentence of six months for incitement.

It was the fourth trial of liberals to end in Prague city courts within the last eight days. Like most of the 12 accused found guilty and sentenced last week, the four defendants today were alleged to have helped disseminate clandestine leaflets just before last November's parliamentary elections.

Two of the sentences were higher than demanded by the prosecutor. Western reporters were barred from the courtroom, as they were for last week's trials, and only a few close relatives were allowed in.

All four generally admitted that they were involved in the leaflets affair, but denied that their activities were against the law, the sources said.

The leaflets, of which an estimated 72,000 were distributed, reminded citizens of their constitutional voting rights, such as crossing names off the printed ballot paper, writing new ones in, or refusing to vote altogether.

If you change your plans suddenly, we'll change your plane suddenly.

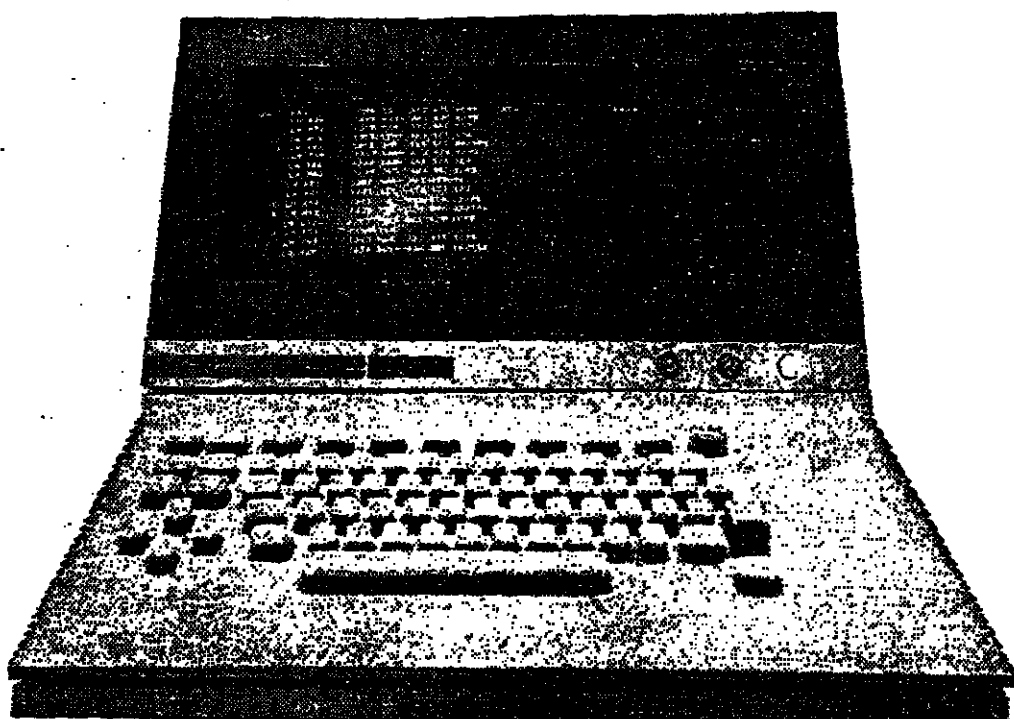
Who said Germans aren't flexible?

Plans can change over night. Unexpectedly. Unavoidably. And when they do, Lufthansa can help right on the spot. By arranging a seat on another flight maybe to another destination, maybe with us or some other airline. That's one reason we even have offices in cities where we don't fly to. We think we owe it to you.



Lufthansa

For men who fly to work.



'The Rule of Law'

Britain's fast-spreading labor unrest sprang from difficulties over technological innovation but it is more and more becoming a strike against the law. This is no new thing in the history of organized labor. Its early strikes—yes, its very organization—were delivered in the teeth of common law and statutes against combinations and conspiracies. But what labor was forced to do when it was weak and what labor does now when it is powerful are not necessarily the same in terms of social values.

The British strikes began with friction between the truckers and the dockers over who was to handle the containerized cargoes of today, and how. This problem afflicts American ports as well, although progress has been made in solving it. But out of that dispute in Britain—essentially one between two segments of a single union—came the sentencing of five men for contempt of the new national industrial court, established under legislation passed by the Conservative majority against strong opposition from the unions. This touched off a wave of strikes, directed against the law, rather than the economic questions involved in containerization.

When the five were sentenced, Sir John Donaldson, president of the industrial relations court, said that men could not pick and choose among the laws they would obey; they could not depend on it for the protection of their homes and families and then defy it when it obstructed their objectives. "Our whole way of life," said Sir John, "is based upon the acceptance of the rule of law."

But to this the unions might reply that their way of life began with opposition to

the law, and their chief weapon, the strike, is an exertion of naked economic power. This is quite true, just as lockouts, and the assertion by management of its prerogative to pay wages and impose working conditions and hours suitable to itself was an expression of stark economic realities—as management saw them.

Much has been done to limit the prerogatives of management, in most Western countries. But the evolution of industrial law in the broad sense, which would permit issues to be argued out and settled in court, rather than fought out on the picket line, is far from a reality. Both management and labor fear the courts; both are reluctant to turn over authority—which could determine union survival, company survival, the bread and butter of workers and the dividends of stockholders—to any extraneous body. Nor, as the recent coal strikes in Britain proved, does the fact that an industry may be nationalized make any real difference.

Yet the community does have an acute interest in the preservation of a reasonable degree of continuous production. When the king's officers enforced the king's peace on warring barons or the outlaws of the highway, it served the common good by keeping the crops sown and trade alive. It infringed upon the pretensions of local lords, no less than it inhibited the crimes of mere brigands. But it was essential for the growth and prosperity of a nation. Somehow, the same must be accomplished as against the lordship of labor and capital, whether the capital be owned by the state or by individuals, whether the labor be organized or unorganized, whether their aims be predatory or principled.

Egyptian Belligerence

President Sadat and Egyptian missile crews have already undermined hope that the announcement of the expulsion of Soviet advisers from Egypt might mark a turn toward rationality and peace in the Middle East.

Although the withdrawal of even a portion of the estimated 10,000 to 20,000 troops that have been stationed in Egypt renders such threats more futile and foolish than ever, Mr. Sadat resorted to the old inflammatory rhetoric of confrontation with Israel in his address to the Arab Socialist Union. Not content with lambasting the Russians for withholding offensive arms, the Egyptian president also attacked and distorted American peace efforts in a manner calculated to discourage further attempts from any quarter to initiate meaningful negotiations. His renewed rejection of direct talks with Israel as the equivalent of "surrender" ignores the recent example of Pakistan, whose President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto journeyed to New Delhi to negotiate—successfully—the withdrawal of Indian troops from Pakistani soil.

President Sadat's militant tone was

accentuated by the shooting of missiles at two Israeli planes which the Israelis said were on a "routine flight" over occupied Sinai. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Sadat's unfortunate rhetoric is merely his way of concealing from the Egyptian public the more peaceable intentions hinted at by the Egyptian information minister, Mohammed el-Zayyat; that the breach of the canal cease-fire was a legitimate response to an Israeli provocation, real or imagined. But this ominous combination of Egyptian words and deeds so soon after Sadat's declaration of independence from Soviet restraints suggests that the Kremlin showed remarkably good judgment in allowing itself to be invited out of an untenable situation.

If the Egyptians are really determined to bring down a new catastrophe upon themselves and the entire Middle East, the Russians are well out of it. Indeed, the "over-caution" with which Mr. Sadat has charged his Moscow "friends" may prove to have been the kind of prudent big-power restraint that President Nixon has often preached but so far has failed to practice in Southeast Asia.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Vietnam Talks

If the system of parallel private talks which Washington and Hanoi seem to have initiated this week was intended to revive the Paris conference, moribund since its birth in 1968, let's say off-hand that it's a failure. The six hours which Mr. Kissinger spent somewhere in Paris Wednesday with Messrs. Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy apparently had no effect on the official talks. They merely contributed to making the negotiation on Avenue Kléber appear a little more derisive, sterile and close to ridiculous.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Ulster, Continued...

Mr. Whitelaw has now made clear to the Catholics the collusion of the London forces with the Protestant majority in Ulster. For the Catholics therefore, any compromising becomes treason, and, in this exasperation of passions and antagonisms, they are going to fully support those of them who protect them with their rifles.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

Are we going to watch the British Army be compelled to fight on two fronts? To say the truth, it seems indeed that Mr. Whitelaw, "the man of reconciliation" has no other choice any longer than to force reason upon the extremists of both camps.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Is the cause of peace imperiled more by the IRA leaders who just indulged in an atrocious outburst of terror and murders in Belfast thereby annihilating every possibility of easing the situation, or by the Protestants

who have not finished celebrating their "victory" of 1969 and who are organizing semi-military militias to dictate their own law and perpetuate their excessive domination? ... The only hope is that, in the long run, the moderates of the two sides, fed up with violence and insecurity, will manage to silence the extremists and seek with London and Dublin a way of ending this tragedy of Ireland.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Heath's Two IRAs

Britain's Conservative government now has two IRA problems to deal with. It inherited the Irish Republican Army, but can only blame itself for the Industrial Relations Act. Prime Minister Heath got plenty of warnings that the act would lead to even more trouble with labor unions. At the time it was passed, TUC official Vic Feather warned that the day the first British worker was jailed under the new act, hell would be let loose. The union bosses spoke in vain. The Conservatives used their majority to force the act through Parliament.

One election promise from the Tories was to create peace in labor relations. This does not mean that the unions passively will accept suppression and a law which means that organized workers are jailed. The class justice which is now tried out by the Conservatives does not belong to a modern democracy.

The Conservative policy in Britain is not revolutionary, but reactionary. Heath is waging a fight with the unions. He himself sowed the wind. Now he has the storm.

—From Arbeiderbladet (Oslo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 25, 1897

PARIS—President McKinley has practically admitted that this country must repudiate silver. In his message asking for the appointment of a Currency Commission, which was sent to Congress yesterday shortly before its adjournment, he commended to the consideration of Congress the report of the Indianapolis convention. Mr. McKinley's thorough endorsement of this report angers his bi-metallic followers.

Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1922

PARIS—It is announced by the administration that the Note sent to Great Britain, asking aid to halt the smuggling of liquor, was dispatched only after officials here were convinced that it is impossible to stem the flood of liquor from the Bahamas and also direct from England, unless Great Britain aids. One question involved is that of false clearance papers which are held by the rum runners.



Youth, Space and Time in Morocco

By C. L. Sulzberger

RABAT—Unusual interest focuses on the Moroccan election campaign not merely because there is striking difference between certain defense and diplomatic policies as enunciated by President Nixon and Senator McGovern but also because the recent Democratic convention was seen as a dramatic manifestation of a problem concerning most contemporary nations, regardless of ideology. This is the famous generation gap.

In various ways the discontent of youth with its elders has been demonstrated during recent years in the United States, Yugoslavia, Egypt, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, to name but a few. There is an explosion of young people with explosive ideas. It is the young who are the real force, as a South American saying goes, "In the eyes of our grandmothers we are all revolutionaries."

For Morocco, this is a key question because, like many developing lands, it has a disproportionate number of youngsters and, not being heavily industrialized, has difficulty providing the kinds of jobs they want in sufficient quantity. It is estimated that half this country's 17 million people are 21 or younger.

Hassan's View

King Hassan II is clearly concerned with fitting this energetic and enormous mass of youngsters into his country's meager social structure. He says: "There will always be a generation gap. The young want space and the old want time." But then he adds:

"Here we have ample opportunities for young people. We lack sufficient cadres in our technical and administrative branches and there is so much to do that any bright youngster can find his chance. You often see a 25-year-old engineer working beside someone twice his age. Many employers are younger than their employees."

The principal problem, he contends, is psychological. If a nation's youth feels out of tune with that nation's society, difficulties begin. Yet he thinks this ultimately easier to face here than in a highly advanced land like the U.S. where youth is so evidently feeling restless.

Morocco, like other undeveloped countries, has immediate room for bright young men when they finish their education. They need not wait for years, feeling frustrated, because an older managerial class is already installed and slow to give way. The only thing is to insure that youngsters are not rendered needlessly impatient by "stupidities."

With this in mind, the king emphasizes Islam as a stabilizing force to knit the community together. He thinks this provides the necessary cement. But, in talking of Islam, Hassan makes clear he is speaking of it "as a way of life" and not just as a religious faith.

Holy Position

It is not his intention, he says, to try and get between a man and his creator, to intrude into his prayers. This is his private affair. The king himself has a holy personal position as a direct descendant of the prophet Mohammed.

Indeed, he stresses religious tolerance by acknowledging that, despite fanatical passions that infect some corners of the Moslem world, the two men he has most admired (apart from his late

father, King Mohammed VI) are Pierre Mendès-France and Léon Blum, both French Jews.

Of Blum, he says: "He was a great upholder of the law, a fine jurist. He spoke for public responsibility to the law and of the relationship of the law to the public. No one with any legal understanding can fail to appreciate his qualities." The king has a law degree himself.

What he means when referring to Islam as "a way of life" is that it can be a steady force because it specifies the rights

of an individual but also specifies that an individual has no right to abuse these when that interferes with other members of the community.

"Islam," he says, "is practical—and not only a contemplative religion. It teaches certain social rules of communal behavior and lays down a relationship between the government and those it governs." Hassan's idea is that understanding between differing age groups can be increased if guided by some philosophical conception such as this.

It is an interesting conception but not entirely different from similar approaches both in Catholic or Protestant-dominated states on the one hand and Communist states on the other. In each instance, there seems to be disinterest among the youth with inherited doctrinal ideas.

And, as everywhere, there is impatience here, especially among educated youngsters. Whether Hassan can, in effect, encourage here a kind of Moslem democracy is moot.

Letters

On Jane Fonda

Evidently Mr. S. Maderick (Letters, July 21) has already decided that Jane Fonda is a traitor, which until this moment I thought had to be decided in a court of law. He further states that the U.S. is at war, which until this moment I thought only Congress could decide. Have I somewhere misread our Constitution?

W.E. WAYNE

Vienna

America: Freedom of assembly and peace marches are clubbed and tear-gassed. Freedom of speech and Vietnam Veterans Against the War are locked behind bars. Jane Fonda asks servicemen to reflect before dropping bombs that destroy thousands of innocent people and she is accused of treason. It is time to accuse the accusers.

MARGIE GOLDSMITH

Paris

Jane Fonda has gone too far in stating that President Nixon is a traitor—which one of them gave aid and comfort to the enemy? Mr. Nixon with his untiring efforts to reach a just peace with honor for both sides, or too busy Jane with her visits and smiles and handshakes in North Vietnam?

What is the American government waiting for to recall her passport, or, better yet, exile her to Hanoi with an interdiction to set foot in the United States. Freedom of speech is one thing, license to attack one's country is quite another.

ELEANOR PERREAU

Paris

Kraft From Hanoi

Upon reading Joseph Kraft's first article following his visit to North Vietnam (JHT, July 18), I once again realized that no nation upon this earth could defeat the Vietnamese people's determination to rid themselves of white Western misadventures. Mr. Kraft concludes his good article by observing that it was his impression that "the North Vietnamese regime is one of the most Communist of Communist regimes anywhere in the world—tough, resolute, disciplined, organized to the rice roots and with a missionary belief in revolutionary purpose that absorbs all discussion." Most nations in the white Western world (the Soviet Union included) lack this firm determination to overcome the obstacles which each and every Vietnamese in the North has voluntarily carried upon his/her shoulders.

Bombs no more kill ideas than did the Huns when the Roman empire threw the individual believing Jewish persons to their deaths shortly after the crucifixion of the Messiah of the Jewish people. That handful of revolutionaries could not be whipped. The determination to defeat the enemy, no matter what the cost in self-sacrifice, is all that is necessary for anyone to prove himself in this worst of all possible worlds. It is obvious, therefore, that the continuing disintegration of the United States of America will go on because there is no reason and no revolution and no belief in any purpose until its suicidal tendency ends. The deepening moral crisis McCarthy saw in 1968 has not been solved by the immoral leadership of President Nixon. The Inquisitor of Alger

Hiss and the man who was Vice-President during the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg has added 20,000 more coffins to American cemeteries. We are still faced with the same problem as was Robert Kennedy when he announced his candidature for the presidency. "At stake is not simply the leadership of our party or even our country—it is our right to moral leadership on this planet." Nixon has failed; perhaps (just perhaps) George McGovern will restore America's early "missionary belief in revolutionary purpose."

HOWARD GOLD

Amsterdam

Mr. Kraft, reporting on his trip to Hanoi, says that he has been unable to have any organized contact with the people of that country and tells of his being constantly "guided" by officials. I wonder then how it is possible for him to say that the North Vietnamese people are absolutely united under the present leadership? Where is the evidence? One has to ask some questions when the North Vietnamese have issued total mobilization orders and said that people who don't work will be obliged to do so. This assuredly means that concord and discipline are not as perfect as Mr. Kraft says they are.

DON CASTELLAN

Addis Ababa

Advantage Fischer

An aspect of the unbelievable conduct of Fischer in the World Chess Championship which has not been given due relevance, is that the organizers of the match, while appraising Fischer in his wildest whims, are at the same time damaging Spassky, who must be obviously playing under the pressure of repressed feelings, and therefore not at his best. Even the forfeited game must have been more damaging to Spassky than to Fischer.

In a game where concentration is paramount, the organizers are giving Fischer a substantial and unfair advantage.

PIETRO MANES

Milan

Do Not Pass Go

Charles H. Smith Jr.'s recollections of the game he "tried to play some 25 years ago in Japan" (Letters, July 18), do indeed fit the game of go, recalled to his memory by my story in the JHT July 11. The board is, as he remembered it, ruled with horizontal and vertical lines, 19 each way, producing 361 intersections. The only move is to place the "black and white buttons" (they are called "stones") on the intersections, where they stay put until the end of the game, except for the few which are taken prisoner and removed.

Since Mr. Smith reports that "go" means "five," I wonder if he played go or go-moku, which uses the same board and men? It had always been my impression that it was the "moku" part of this word that meant five, but my Japanese vocabulary is restricted to sake, soyamara and senjimon and I am not going to question the translation of a man who has actually been in Japan. Go-moku is Oriental tic-tac-toe, but with an objective of aligning five men in a horizontal, vertical or diagonal line, instead of three Xs or Os. Playing it on a large board instead of a small diagram permits the game to go

on for a considerable time. Go-moku has a number of complicated variants too boring to go into. In my boyhood an enterprising games manufacturer put it out in the United States under the trademark of Go-Bang, but after a few years of popularity it faded. I don't know why. It's a pretty good game for two.

The other board game Mr. Smith mentions sounds to me like Chinese chess, a game involving arbitrary gimmicks which prevent it from being a genuine strategic game on the level of go, chess, or, for that matter, checkers.

Several persons have written me about go since my article appeared, and one of them informs me that go sets, instruction booklets and even adversarial can be found in Paris at a bookshop on the Rue de Médicis—name and address unknown, but it is a short street, and if you want to become acquainted with one of the world's great strategic games you should be able to locate it. A warning, however—go is habit forming. If you become really engrossed in it, your wife may leave you. This is known in the merchandising racket as a plus-value.

WAVELLEY ROOT

Paris

No to McGovern

How can McGovern be called a "liberal candidate?" He is for a stronger federal government. He favors tighter reins on government control over industry and human taxes. He claims to be a humanitarian and yet he unjustly supports the Zionist cause. McGovern's favorite tool is the use of expediency. The best description of this man is "a proletarian and anti-proletarian, socialist and anti-socialist, humanitarian and anti-humanitarian, liberal and anti-liberal." His insatiable lust for power will not stop anywhere.

JEFF HARSTEDT

Frankfurt

Hope in McGovern

What has happened to the promises Mr. Nixon made during the last election campaign? Here we are four years later and none of the promises has been kept. The nomination of George McGovern by the Democratic party may be the best thing that has happened in America in these four years. I think he is the best man to cope with this troubled world.

FRANK GONZÁLEZ

Métra, Lugo, Spain

A Thought

Wouldn't it be terrible if Fischer won and McGovern lost?

AL ELL

Madrid

On the Future Of U.S. Policy Toward Israel

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—In 1967, when I read was threatened and a six-day war resulted, prominent American liberals passed their clamor to get us out of the Southeast Asian imbroglio, clamor, in a highly public declaration, for getting us into the Middle East imbroglio, causing Professor John Roche of Brandeis to remark wryly that their manifesto should have been labeled "Doves for War." They got quite sore at Professor Roche, fussily insisting on the distinction between independence for the people of South Vietnam and independence for the people of Israel.

What it came down to, I am sure, and simple that, where I am concerned, the overarching mandate for a reticent American international profile do not a John Kenneth Galbraith, a long philosopher of neo-isolationism, confronting the paradox television in Miami Beach of the McGovern convention, simply and honestly, "I cannot have a special affection for Israel."

Indeed, a lot of us do. Not for reasons of compassion, reach into history, ancient, horribly contemporary. But because there is so much in the behavior of the leaders of modern state of Israel that need to learn from. Israel, ago took the measure of security requirements—and accordingly, "The UN census and Israel simply does not fit. Interestingly, but not surprisingly, she is not on that account either ostracized or disdained other nations (Arab states obviously excepted). Neither was the United States—be it is a conclusion—if we had behaved for instance in Indochina, decisively as Israel. If Gene Dayan had managed our v against Hanoi, that too would have been a six-day war.

Senator McGovern now

sees the competition formally, by proposing a 10 American commitment to Israel's independence alongside an all uniform disarmament of United States commitments to other countries, most particularly South Vietnam. McGovern likes to put to Israel democracy as his justification, but this of course, disingenuous. After all, he quoted as desiring to recognize the "legitimate" government of China while surely disavowing the government of South Vietnam.

That Special Place

The problem is to reason for the legitimacy of Mao Tse-tung government, on over to the illegitimacy of President Nixon's. Better to be straight forward like Galbraith, and simply that Israel occupies a special place in the American heart.

While you are at it, be even more straightforward than Galbraith. Recognize that on that special affection, a U pledge to Israel's independence for the time being necessary for anyone who aspires to be President, for the simple reason that the strategically situated Jewish community is for the most part generous in backing political causes, and very insistent on the matter of Israel's independence.

Even so, and notwithstanding Senator McGovern's protestations of fidelity to the cause of Israel, many Jewish leaders have confessed their concern. They do so for quite obvious reasons. One of them is that a preceding leader of the Democratic party, Mr. Lyndon Johnson, wrote into policy his entire Jewish heritage, the survival of South Vietnam. So did his coadjutor, Hubert Humphrey. In due course, however, Hubert Humphrey, running for the Presidency, not only renounced his pledge, he went so far as to say that if he were elected President, he would not authorize a dollar of military aid for South Vietnam.

As it has gone for South Vietnam among the leadership of the Democratic party, so might it go for Israel. Why not? The fear among prominent Jewish leaders in America, and in Israel, is that the logic of George McGovern's foreign policy and his insistence on military retrenchment point to an eventual Vietnamization of all our commitments.

Professor Galbraith's heart is admittedly large, but it is not necessarily as extensive with the heart of Middle America and it is just possible that Senator McGovern's glamorous rhetoric about the end of the cold war, and about the necessity to reduce our international commitments, will in due course strike the majority of Americans as a mandate to get the hell out of the Middle East and let Israel worry about her own sovereignty. What holds for Saigon today holds, mutatis mutandis, for Tel Aviv tomorrow.



The gypsy camp setting from the Orange production of "Il Trovatore."

Studio Bernatow.

avid Stevens

Flaws, Magic of 'Trovatore' Performed in Roman Theater

FRANCE (UPI)—A grand opera event of the "only performance" that quail-Italian romantic opera, y international cast efficient setting of the her here, and an ex- manding audience of ng its huge semi-

ment lasted, for the enough of what it reat singing. But the ry gods high on the arch with what they too, and what they was a very good per- "Il Trovatore."

it seemed that all the outdoor opera, con- ist the performance, ad the Leonora, Mont- alle, begun to float otte placida" through rovenal night than a

iss Festival

31 concerts and public interpretation are in the program of the or Varga Festival of zerland, from July 29 along with the regular al violin competition, 19 to 22, with the win- led to appear as soloist al day with the Buda- armozio under Andras Other ensembles and hand will be the Pitts- outh Symphony, the ga Chamber Orchestra, i Quartet, conductors shov, Willy Boskowsky e Ataman and pianist csia.

slow-moving airplane entered the competition, and Irina Arkhipova had the same trouble at the beginning of "Stride is vampa."

Yest Stage
The real nightmare was the conductor's. Reynold Giovan- netti is a gifted young opera conductor, but there was not much he could do to hold together so- lists and chorus spread out 50 feet and more away on the vast stage. Some of the ensembles dis- solved into chaos, while in others the singers and the British chorus—the Ambrosian Opera Singers—pulled themselves to- gether admirably. Less under- standable were some of Giovan- netti's extremes of tempo, rushing Caballé through her Act I caba- letta or putting the brakes on so hard that the occasional ensemble all but fell apart.

Yet the magic was there, too. Miss Caballé's singing of "D'amor sull'ali rosee" was Veridian singing of the most exquisite sort, and the resulting acclamation stopped the show for minutes. Miss Arkhi- pova, the Soviet mezzo who made such a strong impression during the Bolshoi's Paris visit, is too idiomatic an artist to be an idiomatist. As a singer, she re- fined tone and restrained passion made her a consistent pillar of strength.

Peter Glossop was a powerful Count di Luna, although some- times his singing was strained, while Ludovic Spies was a stal- wart, un-Italianate Maurizio, and his unexiting "Di quella pira" brought forth some noisy rebuffs

from his auditors. Nicola Zaccaria was an expert Ferrando.

The time and space problems raised some havoc with Charles Hamilton's staging. He tried to compensate for the absence of a curtain by introducing some be- tween-scenes continuity, but it was not very helpful, although the setting-up of a gypsy camp on the open stage provided a good touch. Verdi, unfortunately, did not supply enough marching music to get the armed forces on and off the huge stage in a very or- derly way. The result was rather a routine "Trovatore" staging,

only more of it. Filippo Sanjust's costumes were handsome and ap- propriate.

But despite the problems, the feeling persists that staging opera here is what this relatively new festival should and will continue to do. This "Trovatore" was a first try, and an ambitious one, and the problems it exposed are not necessarily insurmountable. The audience exists—apparently an international one that will go halfway around the world for something exciting enough.

Next year, the festival's direc- tors promise Birgit Nilsson in "Tristan und Isolde" with Karl Böhm conducting, and plan an Italian opera—"Semiramide" with Joan Sutherland in a possibility, or Verdi's "Otello"—as well as having hopes of bringing the New York City Ballet over.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 25 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times articles rate the new movies:

"The Man," based on Irving Wallace's 1963 novel about the first black President of the United States, stars James Earl Jones as Douglas Diman, president pro tem of the U.S. Senate (the Vice-President has had a stroke), who becomes President after the incumbent and the speaker of the House are killed when a ceiling falls on their heads during a summit conference in Germany. "It's an indication of the difficulty I had in relating to 'The Man' that for the rest of the movie, which only exploits cel- lings as melodramatic conve- niences, I kept wondering what really happened," Vincent Canby

writes. "Hadn't anyone—the CIA or somebody—checked out the palace? Had the Russians been fiddling around? Did a loo leak? I simply couldn't buy the casual explanation: 'Well, you know those old palaces, Jim.' " Apart from the story, which Canby says doesn't make much sense, "what is most memorable is the 'supremely dopey dialogue.' " Mr. Jones "persists in being an interesting actor no matter what." Rod Serling wrote the story and screenplay. Joseph Sargent ("The Forbin Project") directed.

"Stand Up and Be Counted," directed by Jackie Cooper, focuses mainly on women's liberation as it affects several families in Denver, according to The Times critic,

offering some "pithy, explicit dialogue, a few gags and giggles and fewer constructive answers." "As an examination of current revolution, it erratically skips between comedy and serious causes with somewhat less than impressive impact either way," A.H. Weiler writes. Heading the cast, as a fashion writer sent to cover the lib scene in Denver, her home town, Jacqueline Bisset is "decorative but as unbelievable in the role as her English accent. And her unresolved liaison with Gary Lockwood, as an airline pilot, is not an endorsement of the movement either." However, Lee Purcell, as Miss Bisset's "militant feminist sister who ar- ranges to become pregnant with- out romance or marriage," and Anne Francine, as their mother, "do have some incisive moments."

Paris Fashions: Courrèges Moves to a Sexier Look

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 25.—Courrèges is active and well and so is his collection, certainly the best thing on the fashion scene here today.

The man who started as a fitter with Balenciaga and made a fortune on his own by dressing women like pampered babies is moving on to a sexier, more adult look than his hoodies, bonnets and boxy dresses. Though he still keeps his basic concept, signs of the times at his opening this morning were softer music, curvier clothes, hairdos with ribbons and ringlets, many more evening clothes and even a touch of mink.

When the limp, kookie look came in, Courrèges was temporarily out of favor, but he's right back on top, at least as far as the Paris women are concerned. His is the summer uniform that the most chic women are wearing around town this week. It's a wrap-around linen skirt, piped in white, and worn with a rib-knit, short-sleeved white cotton T-shirt.

In the new collection he follows it up with the same skirt to the gray-fannel look, and the same T-shirt in a heavier version.

Though the Courrèges collection gives the impression of more dresses and skirts than pants, they come out about even, it turned out in an after-the-show count. Courrèges is sure that every woman's life nowadays calls for pants, and since they're going to wear them, they might as well be his. The new ones have the same easy-to-wear cut they have always had. They are waist-high, zip up the front and fall straight and wide down the sides.

To cover both pants and skirts he has a new cap sleeve coat that leaves the arms bare for sweaters, battle jackets of wool, vinyl or



From Courrèges: blouson with furry sleeves worn over leotards

the two together and a longer, belted jacket worn, as in other houses, over an evening dress. He goes all out for mink in sporty jackets of brown or white mink, and in a luxurious topcoat of orange-dyed mink and leather.

He likes orange all through the collection, even to vinyl in an orange and white gingham check, but the two shades he harps on most consistently are ivory, much softer than his usual poster colors, and a candy pink much more definite than his trademark layette pastels.

Courrèges uses silk crepe for the first time. It comes as a real shocker and must have surprised even the designer himself, since it dances onto his stage in only three outfits. One of them is a marvelous looking pair of sky blue evening slacks.

His evening dresses look human for the first time since he started designing. Up to now they have always been more like gag posters than clothes, but this time they are wearable and even pretty, especially the mauve pink satin skirt with a necklin cut to the waist and a top of ruffles.

The sweaters and body stock- ings are the bread and butter of the Courrèges collection. Alone, they have made him a millionaire. At the opening, his four types of rib knit body stockings with different-length legs and different tops were all shown decorated with the curly Mongolian lamb Courrèges used for coat linings.

Many of his sweaters are patterned: the newest—bold Argyles. Courrèges likes two worn together, for example a tank top patterned

pullover on top of a heavier turtle neck.

It's still Halloween in the new Lanvin collection. When else could you possibly wear a medieval page boy's sequin-embroidered tunic? Or a black dress with a ballet dancer's tutu with a white cotton tail?

The new clothes may be fun and games for Lanvin's good-looking boutique on the Fau- bourg St. Honoré, but they're hard to figure out as a Paris couture collection. If you have a sense of humor about fashion, though, some of the offbeat things designer Jules François Crahay has thought up will simply make you die laughing. Take those just above ankle-length big- plaid pants and the bellhop jackets with the oversize revers. You feel like mooring right back at the lifeline cowhide pattern that he has applied in wool on both daytime and evening clothes.

Lanvin has all kinds of evening clothes, lames, chiffons, great wrap-around kimono coats to cover them and the pastel fox- boss that are an absolute must for fall.

Platform sole, are all over the Paris collections. They have even caught up with conservative Bal- main, where they come as a slight surprise: it's like seeing your mother in a tarty wig.

Balmain likes lots of bright cherry red this season. He uses black and white stripes for con- trast all through the collection in hats, shirts, jacket linings or wherever.

Balmain is not so conservative, either, when it comes to those evening necklines on his black velvet and draped mat jersey ballgowns. He cuts them way down and farther out than he ever has before.

When I say, "I miss Chanel," it pretty well sums up the new collection designed by Gaston Berthelot. The suits are bigger and looser than Chanel ever made them. The tweeds may be the same, but they lack the bril- liance of the shades Chanel used to pick.

Two thirds of the collection are Chanel suits or coats over dresses and here's hoping that plenty of women with no memory for the original look will want to wear them. They're good clothes.

The evening clothes were im- proved by Berthelot. He revives stiffer brocade, and wins first prize in the ruffle contest that the Paris couture seems to be conducting.

So far it hasn't been a reward- ing Paris season. In fact, to many of us, it's a great anti- climax to some of the great Amer- ican ready-to-wear collections on Seventh Avenue last May.

Painting Recovered

BRUSSELS, July 25 (AP).—A charcoal drawing by Belgian painter James Ensor stolen last week from a Brussels art gallery was found Monday night in a vacant lot of a Brussels suburb, police reported today. The work, "Chamber Music," was estimated at 750,000 Belgian francs.

Our handling of Olympic background information backs the installation you may want tomorrow

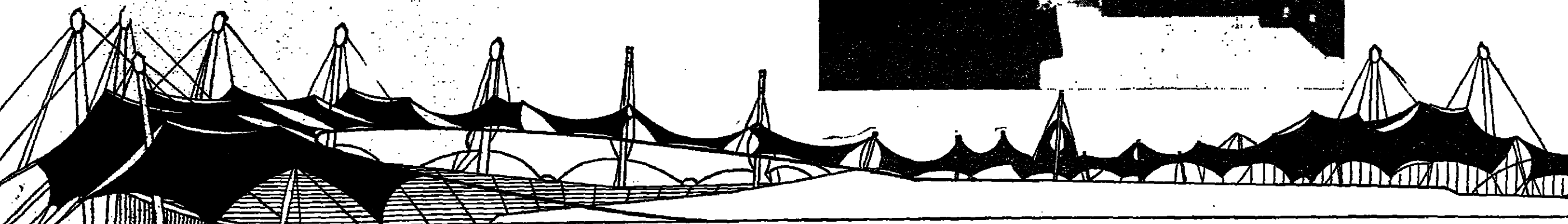
Surprise result: a Dutchwoman wins the discus throw. Now the world wants to know about her. Height? Weight? Date and place of birth? Married? Children? Profession? Trainer? Club? Hobbies? Previous best distance? Previous placing? And how did her fellow-countrywomen do in this discipline in previous Olympics?

The GOLYM Information System set up by Siemens knows. It also knows the rules of all 198 Olympic events, can tell what social occasions are laid on during the Games, and what are the latest competition results. Two high-performance 4004 computers. Storage for 500,000 information records (which can consist of hundreds of items), 72 data display terminals with,

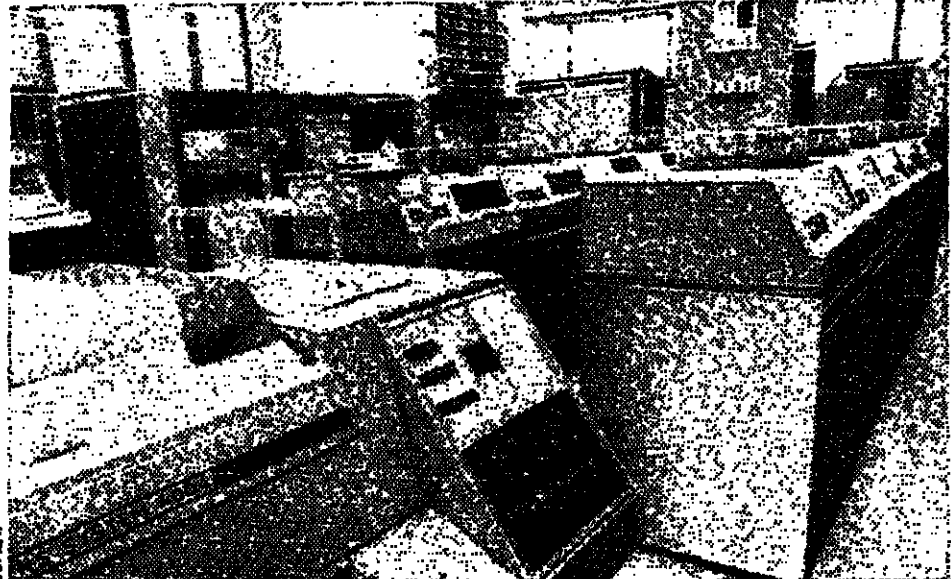
50 printers, connected by 6000 km of dedicated telephone lines — all this makes GOLYM the most comprehensive source of sports information in the world, set up with Siemens knowhow and Siemens equipment. Knowhow and equipment that can be at your service tomorrow. We design and plan, deliver and erect. With research before and service after.



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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1972

FINANCE

Page 9

Reportedly Asks
to Raise Imports

Y 25 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Commerce, which has been negotiating with the U.S. to raise the limit on Japanese imports to \$100 million a year, reportedly asked the U.S. to raise the limit to \$150 million a year, according to a Japanese official.

The Japanese official said the U.S. should be asked to raise the limit to \$150 million a year, because the Japanese economy is growing so fast that it needs more U.S. goods.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Hoechst Sales Growth Slows

Hoechst's worldwide group sales grew at a slower rate in the first half of the current year, rising by 4.5 percent to 6.6 billion deutsche marks compared with the same 1971 period when they gained 11.1 percent to 6.3 billion marks.

The West German chemical concern said sales abroad increased by 7 percent to 3.75 billion marks, while domestic sales rose 1.3 percent to 2.75 billion.

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value of more than \$128 million. Pfizer says the closing is expected this fall, pending a favorable tax ruling and approval by Howmedica shareholders.

Howmedica was set up in 1969 to acquire the professional products group of Howmet Corp., which is 56 percent owned by Pechiney, the French metal concern.

Howmet still owns 20 percent of Howmedica's stock and another 25 percent is held by Pechiney.

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Money Talks
Said to Have
Taken Place

Shultz Calls Contacts
Informal But Useful

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP-DJ)—U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz, in a cautiously worded statement to a congressional panel, said today that negotiations between the United States and other countries on international monetary reforms "have in a real sense been under way for some time."

Mr. Shultz said that much of these discussions has been informal but they have helped to clarify what he called "some of the major issues."

The Treasury secretary said that the United States and other nations "are now in substantial agreement" on the formation of a Group of 20 to consider monetary reforms, international trade, investments and other issues.

He added that the United States expects the Group of 20 will "begin its work" at the time of the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington in September.

Intervention Seen
Mr. Shultz told the House-Senate economic panel that the United States will be engaged in "some intervention from time to time" in foreign exchange markets to support the basic agreement worked out in Washington last Dec. 18 on international currency realignments.

"This action," he said, "does not in any way restore the convertibility of the dollar."

"In recent months," the U.S. official said, "there have been periods of calm and periods of speculation in foreign exchange markets. There was sporadic market uncertainty through early March during what was an inevitable period testing of the Smithsonian agreement."

"During this period," he continued, "a gradual unwinding of speculative positions and a reflux of short-term funds roughly offset—or more than offset—the continuing deficit in our trade and other accounts."

The British decision to float the pound disturbed the calm in the latter part of June, Mr. Shultz said.

But he said it "continues to be our firm view" that the currency speculation set off by the British move "need not affect the basic exchange rate structure established" in the Smithsonian accord.

The Treasury secretary said the U.S. economy "is expanding with strength and in a cumulative fashion." He linked this to the international economic situation.

Demand abroad for U.S. exports should be increasing, he said, as the economies of other major trading nations also show improvements, compared with their recent relatively slow growth rates.

"Many factors suggest," Mr. Shultz said, "that our balance of payments position should improve in the period ahead."

Wall St. Price Uptrend
Halted by Profit-Taking

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT)—Stock prices trended downward to form a consolidation pattern today, following their sharp advance stretched over the two previous sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average continued strong in the morning, but later gave way to profit-taking pressures. It ended at 934.45 with a decline of 0.91.

The biggest point losers on the active list were Brunswick, down 1 7/8 to 43 1/8 as the volume leader; Standard Oil of New Jersey, off 3 3/4 to 74 7/8; and Mohawk Data Sciences, down 2 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Not Recommended
Brunswick was hit by selling last week, after reports circulated that one brokerage house had removed the stock from its recommended list.

Jersey Standard, helped by several buy recommendations, had gained 1 1/8 yesterday. But after the close of trading the oil giant reported a slippage in second-quarter profits. Thus, investors got their initial chance today to respond to this latest income statement.

Mohawk Data Sciences reported a loss for its latest fiscal year. Among other large declines were Polaroid, down 5 1/8 to 117; General Development, down 3 3/4 to 21 7/8; Florida Steel, down 3 to 33 1/2; and Bausch & Lomb, off 3 1/8 to 34 1/2.

Polaroid had rebounded 1 1/8 yesterday after plunging 8 1/4 last week. That downturn was caused by the camera concern's announcement that net income fell 63 percent in the second quarter.

General Development, which dropped 4 7/8 in the previous session, continued to react to its report of lower earnings.

Lower Profit
Florida Steel showed only slightly higher earnings for its latest quarter, compared with a substantial profit increase registered during the previous six months.

Bausch & Lomb, posting a yearly low at 34 after selling as high as 65 5/8 earlier this year, noted last week that adverse publicity on soft contact lenses had exerted a negative impact on sales of its own Softlens.

Decliners on the active roster included Occidental Petroleum, down 1 1/2 to 14 1/8 as investors continued cautious over prospects for the recent trade agreement between the company and the Soviet Union; and Boise Cascade, off 5/8 to 9 1/2, its yearly low. Boise, which sold above 75 in 1969, said in mid-July it is considering a special charge of approximately \$200 million.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange, as its profit margin would exceed that of the base period. The base period is the average of the two best years, compared with three years preceding Aug. 15, 1971, when the controls program began. The commission defines the profit margin as the ratio of pre-tax operating income to net sales.

Another change of procedure, the commission said, it would no longer issue formal approvals of price increases proposed by Tier One companies—those with annual sales of \$100 million or more. From now on, such increases may be put into effect within 30 days unless the commission issues a denial order.

One reason for this change, said Bert Lewis, the commission's executive director, is that selling companies are sometimes able to use the existence of a formal approval to weaken the resistance of customers to a price increase.

A company may not raise prices, even if it has allowable cost increases, if its profit margin would exceed that of the base period.

Cerro to Raise Stake in Behring
Behring Corp. shareholders will be asked to approve the merger of a newly-formed wholly-owned subsidiary with Cerro Corp.'s Leadership Housing Systems Inc. Cerro controls 53.3 percent of Behring, and when the agreement is completed will own over 80 percent. Behring will then be named Leadership Housing Inc. The agreement will be put before shareholders of record July 31 at the annual shareholders meeting Aug. 22, the company says.

Mitsubishi to Promote U.S. Exports
Mitsubishi's U.S. subsidiary, Mitsubishi International Corp., plans to establish a wholly-owned company in the United States to promote American exports. At the same time, officials say, the parent company will set up in Japan a distribution division and marketing project team, to be called the American Goods Import Promotion Taskforce, to help sell U.S. products in Japan.

Pfizer to Acquire Howmedica
Pfizer has formally agreed to acquire Howmedica Inc., a maker and distributor of dental, orthopedic and specialty hospital products, for Pfizer common stock with a current market

value of more than \$128 million. Pfizer says the closing is expected this fall, pending a favorable tax ruling and approval by Howmedica shareholders.

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Japanese, U.S. Firms in Venture
Kanematsu-Gosho, of Japan, and Silicon Technology, of the United States, have agreed to establish a joint venture in Japan to produce integrated circuit manufacturing machinery for the domestic and U.S. markets. The new company is expected to be capitalized at 10 million yen and be owned 60 percent by Kanematsu and 40 percent by Silicon. Kanematsu officials say. The new company is to begin manufacturing silicon slicing machines this year. Silicon Technology is expected to stop producing such machinery in the United States as the result of this arrangement, Kanematsu adds.

Japan Remains Top Shipbuilder
Despite a fall in world orders, Japan still leads in new orders for ships, outstripping its nearest rival, Sweden, by about five times. Lloyd's Register of Shipping for the 1972 second quarter says the total number of ships on order throughout the world at the end of June totaled 60,539,552 gross tons, 2,531,484 tons less than in the previous quarter and down about the same from June last year. Japan had an order book totaling 34,470,618 gross tons, 1,196,913 gross tons less than in the previous quarter. Sweden had 6,832,266 tons on order, down about 1,078,760. Spain has emerged as the third-largest shipbuilder with 4,818,743 gross tons on order. France was fourth with 4,254,502 tons and Britain fifth with 4,221,207.

EEC Unit Acts on Rome Textile Support

BRUSSELS, July 25 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market commission has moved to prohibit Italy from continuing to accord financial aid to its entire textile industry, an EEC spokesman said today.

The Italian aid consists of a 5 percent reduction in the amount of social benefits that textile companies pay the state to cover their workers. The commission believes the aid is not warranted under present economic circumstances.

The EEC move is in the form of a procedure it has opened under Article 98 of the Treaty of Rome. The procedure provides that aid be suspended until comments from interested parties are completed.

The Italian government recently published a decree, extending for one year until July 1, 1973, a year-old law that provided the 5 percent reduction for small and medium-sized industrial companies as well as for the whole textile industry.

Law Approved
The commission approved the original law a year ago. It decided yesterday that small and medium-sized companies should continue to receive the aid for another year, since Italy's economic revival is not materializing as fast as had been hoped.

However, the commission thinks the aid should not be given to the entire textile industry, and therefore decided to open the procedure.

In Biella, Italy, Giancarlo Forconi, director of the Industrial Union of Biella, bitterly attacked the decision.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Forconi said: "The EEC inquiry will take a long time, and by the time it is over, the textile industry here will be dead." Biella is the center of the Italian textile industry.

Industrial Output Up
BRUSSELS, July 25 (Reuters)—Industrial production in all Common Market countries, except Italy, has continued to grow at a fairly rapid pace in recent months, according to the latest economic bulletin from the EEC commission.

But the trend varies from sector to sector. There has been slower demand for capital goods than for raw materials and consumer goods, the commission says, although orders for plant and machinery are beginning to pick up again.

Mobil Oil Profit Rises 5.7%;
Gulf Reports a 17% Decline

NEW YORK, July 25 (Reuters)—Mobil Oil Corp. net profit rose 4.5 percent in the second quarter and 5.7 percent in the first half due to higher operating volumes and the U.S. investment tax credit, the company said today.

Second Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 2,580.0
Profits (millions)... 130.3
Per Share... 1.29

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 5,090.0
Profits (millions)... 271.8
Per Share... 2.58

Mobil noted, however, that prices remained weak in many markets and have not kept pace with increased operating costs.

Mobil said first-half gross crude oil and liquid natural gas production, together with quantities received under long-term arrangements, averaged 2,389,000 barrels daily, up 3.2 percent from year-ago level.

Refined petroleum products averaged 3,700 million cubic feet daily, up 1.8 percent from the 1971 period, and refinery runs of crude oil and natural gas liquids averaged 2,183,000 barrels daily, up 7 percent.

Sales of petroleum products averaged 2,386,000 barrels daily, up 6.5 percent from 1971 levels.

Gulf Comment
Gulf Oil Corp. meanwhile said a combination of economic factors caused the 16.9 percent slide in its first-half profits.

Second Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 1,893.0
Profits (millions)... 107.1
Per Share... 0.51

First Half
Revenue (millions)... 3,831.0
Profits (millions)... 246.0
Per Share... 1.18

Exports to Russia
By U.S. Seen at
\$350 Million in '72

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP-DJ)—U.S. exports to the Soviet Union this year may reach \$350 million, the highest peacetime trade between the two countries in more than 50 years, the Commerce Department reported today.

Trade with all Eastern Europe is likely to increase and may reach \$600 million, up \$200 million from 1971, according to a special issue of the department's publication Commerce Today.

The estimate for exports to Russia does not include a \$750-million grain transaction announced July 8. A minimum of \$200 million of grain is expected to be purchased in the 12 months beginning Aug. 1.

Exports to the Soviet Union this year are running at twice the rate of 1971, the survey showed, and the pace is expected to continue.

But U.S. exporters will find tough competition from other industrialized countries, the survey warned. Chief competitors are Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Finland, Sweden and the Netherlands—all of which had more trade with Russia last year than the United States.

In a related development in Moscow, Tass said today that Joy Manufacturing Co. has reached "an understanding" with the Soviet Union's coal and ore mining industry.

The announcement came as U.S. and Soviet trade and economic experts continue negotiations for a major trade pact.

Tass said Alexander Calder, vice-president of the U.S. mining equipment company, had concluded talks with the Ministry of Heavy Power and Transport Engineering.

"The exchange of licenses, scientific-technical documentation, results of research and delegations of specialists has been envisaged," Tass reported. Mr. Calder said "the development of efficient and dependable mining machines would be a result" of his talks.

No further details of the "understanding" were disclosed.

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AVIS DE CONVOCATION

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Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis, contrairement à ce qui a été indiqué dans l'annonce parue dans le International Herald Tribune en date du 27 juin 1972 et annulée par la présente, à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires qui se tiendra le 11 août 1972 à 10 heures, au siège social avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR
1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2) Approbation du bilan et du compte de Pertes et Profits au 31 mars 1972; répartition du bénéfice;
3) Décharge à donner aux administrateurs et au commissaire;
4) Dénominations d'administrateurs;
5) Nominations statutaires;
6) Divers;

LE CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

Dollar—

AP-DJ)—The late or close rates for the dollar on international exchange:

July 25, 1972	Today	Previous
1) 2.4400	2.4400	2.4400
2) 44.25	44.25	44.25
3) 1.1730-30	1.1730-30	1.1730-30
4) 5.9940-50	5.9940-50	5.9940-50
5) 2.25	2.25	2.25
6) 4.7225-75	4.7225-75	4.7225-75
7) 5.9940-50	5.9940-50	5.9940-50
8) 2.1930-30	2.1930-30	2.1930-30
9) 4.20	4.20	4.20
10) 551.8-5	551.8-5	551.8-5
11) 22.25-30	22.25-30	22.25-30
12) 4.7300-30	4.7300-30	4.7300-30
13) 1.7770-80	1.7770-80	1.7770-80
14) 301.10	301.10	301.10
15) Commercial		

With profound sorrow
we announce the death
on July 21st
of our beloved friend
and former Managing Partner

DAVID WELD

White, Weld & Co

Incorporated

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Eurodollars

July 27, 1975		Bid.	Asked
X	5 1 4	5 1 2	
h	5 5 16	5 7 16	
.....	5 9 16	5 11 16	
.....	6 1 16	6 3 16	
.....	6 1 4	6 3 8	

International

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Am...	131.1	130.0	131.1
...	147.99	147.46	148.10
t...	156.19	154.67	157.62

European Market

Amsterdam		IOS Mgt new
...	76.20	Mar&Spen...
Bank...	333.50	MetalBox...
...	84	Nichols.....
...	41.50	RandMines..
		RankOr.....

....	41.10	Royal Dutch
....	316	R.T.Z.
....	98.50	Shell.....
m.	138.50	Tube Invest..

3..	79.40	Union Carb.
1..	\$0.15	Vickers.....
.....	\$2.75	War L315....
.....	108.50	West Deep...
new.	57.40	West Drief...
.....	260	West Hold....
.....	198	West Min.....
rich	125.90	Woolworth...
.....	127	ZCI.....
ine.	124.20	

Brussels	Milan
4,355	Fiat.. ..
	Finisider.....

2.070	Generali.....
1.188	Italciser.....
6.730	LaRinas.....
2.410	Montedison.....
4.960	Olivetti.....
1.600	Pirelli.....
2.780	SmeVilco.....
2.870	Terni.....
1.565	

... 173.30	AirLiquide...
men. 81	Beghin.....
148.80	BACI

141.10	Banque
237	C.G.E.
103.10	C.S.F.
493.50	CleBancaire
197	Créd. Comm.
323	Créd. Lyonn.
274.50	DeBeer's
82.10	Esso
156.90	
20.10	

477	Fin. par. BP..
359	Fr. Pétrol....
141	Ger Dan.....
74 m	IBM..... 1.

...	74.30	Impoll.....
ann	214.50	Intn-T. Can..
...	—	Mach. Bull...
...	91	Michelin.....
...	779.90	Mobil.....
...	770	Nickel (Le)...
...	152	OmniumPét..
n.	147.70	PathéMarc..
		Péchiney.

Co.	4.13	Peugeot.....
n..	1322	Radio Techn..
nk	4.52	Rh. Poulenc..
		Rio Tinto....

3.21 1/2	Royal Dutch.
1.83	St.Gobain...
3.34	Schneider...
0.68	Shell.....
5.20	Simca.....
0.37 1/4	Soc.Général
2.90	Suez Cie F..
1.69	Thomson...
6.21	Young 31...

Zurich

1.59	AUSUISSE...	
1.77	B. Boveri...	
7.20	Ciba-Geigy...	
1.71	Cr. Suisse...	
4.44	Fischer.....	
3.12	Hoff Roche bl	2
1.89	Nestlé.....	
3.89	Sandoz.....	
8.35	Sté B Suisse.	
	Sulzer.....	

2.78 | U.B. Suisse.
not available.

New Highs and Lows

[illegible]

James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger,
Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft,

Russell Baker, Art Buchwald - read them in the Tribune.

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**James Reston, C.L. Sulzberger,
Tom Wicker, Joseph Kraft,
Russell Baker, Art Buchwald -
read them in the Tribune.**

4.44	Hoff Roche bl	2
3.12	Nestlé.....	
1.89	Sandoz.....	
3.49	Sié B Suisse.	
8.35	Sulzer.....	
2.78	U.B. Suisse..	

Not available.

1 - OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

American Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

To Our Readers
Part of the American Stock
Exchange report was not re-
ceived in time for this edition
because of communications
problems. Our apologies.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.35
Corn	1.25
Soybeans	1.15
Cotton	1.05

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and services all over
Europe, all over the world.
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an ad — a single Personal
item or a whole campaign —
no better medium than the
Herald Tribune is reasonable.

**R
I
P

K
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R
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S**



Yesterday's Jumbles: FINIS AGLOW GOBLET DEFILE
 Answer: Comes first in making shoes—"LAST"

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8		9	10
13				14					15		16
17				18							19
20			21						22	23	
			24			25	26				
27	28	29			30		31				32
35					36	37					38
39				40							41
42				43						44	
45				46				47	48		
			49				50		51		
52	53	54					55	56			57
60					61	62					63
64					65						66
67							68				69

"I reflected as I was cutting out the magazine piece for my files that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of pairs of scissors were simultaneously detaching the same page for the same purpose, but that while I knew the statement was wrong, most of the others wouldn't."

The Art of Muddying the Pool of Human Knowledge

By Waverley Root

PARIS (IHT).—In my youth, I once set out to read the Encyclopaedia Britannica and for a while I knew all about everything that began with any letter no farther along in the alphabet than G except in the field of mathematics, for which all the articles seemed to have been written by Einstein for the sole understanding of Norbert Wiener.

I have been a devotee of encyclopedias, dictionaries and the like ever since, and at the moment I am up to my neck in reference books in pursuit of the subject of the nature, history and folklore of food. In this process, I have become increasingly impressed by a curious phenomenon—the unreliability of even the most authoritative reference books. I find it impossible to understand how they can be so useful and informative when taken as a whole, yet so far off on the details.

The reference books are aggressively erratic about food, but I am beginning to suspect that anyone specializing on a single subject would find them equally inaccurate on that subject too—in short, are they not perhaps often misleading all along the line?

Some years ago, for a reason now forgotten, I wanted to find out at exactly what period Neanderthal man flourished, if being a Neanderthal can be described as flourishing. I consulted a large English-language encyclopedia in my library for which I had, and for that matter still have, a good deal of respect: three separate articles took up the subject of Neanderthal man, and each of them attributed him to a different period. I turned to a large French-language encyclopedia for arbitration. It had two articles which dealt with Neanderthal man, which gave me two sets of different dates—neither of which coincided with any of the first three.

If the reader thinks he might be amused by a blow-by-blow account of one of my battles with the reference books, let me refer him to Harper's magazine for August (adv.), in which I recount the intricacies of an attempt to establish the exact identity of caraway. It all started in this newspaper, when I contributed to it an article on anise (IHT, May 19, 1971), in which I made a passing reference to caraway. How far the International Herald Tribune throws its beams I discovered when I received a letter from a herbalist in a small town of Colorado who wanted to know, precisely, what caraway was. It seemed an easy question. I thought I could answer it in five minutes, and I reached confidently for a book on spices in my library.

Four months later I was still reaching for reference books, but with less confidence. In the end I got the answer, not from the books, but from seeds sent to me from Holland, Morocco and, thanks to my correspondent, Colorado. In the interval, I had discovered that practically everything that has been written about caraway in the reference books is wrong.

The Scallion

Another example: one of the most reliable encyclopedias I know reports that the scallion was unknown to the ancients and was first introduced into Europe by the Crusaders, who imported it from Ascalon, hence its name—and in the same breath it gives the authority for this derivation as Pliny, who, if I am not mistaken, antedated the Crusaders by a thousand

years. Less blatantly, a French publishing firm which makes a specialty of encyclopedias presented me a few days ago, in its general encyclopedia, with the information that the pod of the carob bean contains "a very agreeable sugary pulp" and in its gastronomic encyclopedia that it is "insipid." The same general encyclopedia states that the carp was imported into England in 1614; it is mentioned, obviously as a fish already commonly known there, in "Hamlet," which Shakespeare wrote in 1603 or 1606. Similarly, it gives as 1885 the date when the American cashew was imported into France to be raised in captivity for the table—but it was in 1871 that this belligerent animal escaped into natural waters in France and all but wiped out several species of more valuable native fish.

It is necessary to be wary in dealing with the reference books; and I have the impression that it is becoming progressively more difficult to avoid their errors as we become more efficient in filing information and opening access to it: How often I have dredged up a morsel of fact which seemed on its face value to be unassailable, and which I then found was confirmed by other authorities; and how often have I discovered in the end, sometimes because I found the same information given by different authors in exactly the same words, that what I had encountered was not confirmation, but simply repetition. Everybody is rewriting everybody else (including myself, but I try to be suspicious), so that the same error from the same source is repeated again and again until it is accepted as gospel.

How It Happens

I came across recently a current example of this process. Not very long ago an eminent author, entrusted with writing a book on wine less because he was qualified to do so than because his signature was sure to sell books, admitted that he was at a loss to explain the name of the French drink called *vin de France*, but he knew what it was—whereupon he offered an excellent description of the aperitif called Kir. Kir has nothing to do with *vin de France*; it happens to be old enough to know what *vin de France* is, though the term seems to have disappeared from circulation since the war. Kir is a combination of black currant syrup and white Burgundy wine; *vin de France*, or, as a mixture of lemon syrup, white wine and soda water. The name could be translated literally as "hogwash," but its sense is more like "a rincer-out of a pig" for it is a hangover remedy, and not a bad one, as hangover remedies go. (The only real hangover remedy is to drink less the night before, but this requires foresight and discipline, qualities not always on tap, which is why I know what *vin de France* is.)

Shortly after the eminent author's mistake occurred, in a book which sold more than a half million copies, a magazine with a circulation of a million and a half repeated it, making a second mistake: it attributed the definition, not to its originator, who, after all, had no standing as a wine expert, but to another author who had. Appalled at finding the expert quoted in support of so obvious an error, I consulted his works and found, as I had expected, that he had never written anything of the kind. But now the error had been hitched to a name which would cause it to be accepted unquestionably. I reflected, as I was cutting out the magazine

piece for my files, that hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of pairs of scissors were simultaneously detaching the same page for the same purpose, but that while I knew the statement was wrong, most of the others would not. The archives of publishers, editors and libraries have now enshrined irrevocably the information that Kir and *vin de France* are synonymous, and I suspect that it will shortly become an article of faith that they are.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get any correct information past the vigilance of the guardians of the status quo, which means, once an error has been fed into the system, the defenders of the error. I suspect that Henry Luce started this when, consciously or unconsciously, he put out at the service of Time by creating many more writer-researcher teams, in which eventually the researcher, charged with checking the writer's copy for errors, evolved into the court of last resort, the ultimate censor, the schoolteacher correcting the mistakes of her pupil—the writer.

Book Publishing

The example of the news magazine researcher corrupted the editorial assistants of book publishing houses, often given the title of copy editor to compensate for insufficient pay, who had formerly performed only such useful functions as making sure that the author had not assigned one date to a certain event on page 21 and a different one on page 209 or seeing to it that Despot Kozlovsky's name was spelled the same way every time it appeared. This valuable employee used to call the author's attention to any passage where she thought he might possibly have slipped; but what does her counterpart of today do? Conscious of her power as the judge of what is right or wrong, she brashly "corrects" the copy of the author without bothering him with the miserable details; and since she often gets the last crack at the text before it goes to the printer, it is often her idea of the correct version, not the author's, which gets into print.

For book publishing, at least, it is inherently a vicious system. A publisher presumably engages an author to write a book on a given subject because he knows more about it than anybody else. He then turns the manuscript over to a minor assistant who knows nothing in particular about the subject to edit out its mistakes. Let us imagine the author has worked diligently to ferret out a truth mistaken in the reference books and set the record straight. What the expert has written sounds strange to the uninitiated copy editor, for it conflicts with the generally accepted error. What does she do? She looks up the point in doubt in the reference books and triumphantly restores the error the author has vainly attempted to eliminate.

Now we are turning the files over to computers, which should guarantee that once a mistake gets into the record it will stay there forever. It is a form of pollution, the muddying of the pool of human knowledge, to which so far nobody has paid much attention. But it might be a fair question to ask whether man is going to render himself extinct not by killing himself in his own excrement, the fate with which we are currently being threatened, but by rendering his intelligence inoperative, smothered under a carefully preserved accumulation of erroneous data.

PEOPLE: Today's Most Poignant Story

Today's most poignant story concerns Thomas Burdela, 18, of Santa Ana, California, who was imprisoned by his sofa bed. He was reclining thereon, bedwired, when the thing decided to do its thing, so to speak, and latch onto Burdela's head and shoulders, kept the other end of the sofa open. A friend in the apartment with Burdela could not free him. The friend called firemen, who rescued an unharmed Burdela.



Shelley W.

A reader noticed that actress Shelley Long looked plumpish in a recent photo and asked if it was a magazine about it. Detroit came up with this reply: "I tend to eat as if Hitler were in Pomona and advancing fast," quips Shelley, 30, who gained weight for her role in the upcoming "Posedon Adventure." Her present poundage is a peak 205.

The Monaco press center, in the person of Nadia Leconte, wishes to get straight the record on the shortened performance of Jerry Lewis Thursday night at the Monte Carlo opera house (People, July 22-23). She writes: "Mr. Lewis did not walk off the stage in mid-performance. He did a one-man show which was supposed to last 60 minutes. Because he was disturbed by technical matters, he quit after 55 minutes. He did not complain about disturbing television cameras because there were none at the opera... Mr. Lewis is not capricious, as false reports made him out to be." The newspaper Nice-Matin reported that Lewis, overcome by noise from "up there," left the stage after 50 minutes, saying, "I can no longer fight with the noise up there whom you can hear much better than me."

The newspaper said it was impossible to pinpoint the source of the noise, but it seemed to be the directions exchanged by lighting operators, amplified by the exceptional acoustics of the theater. In 30 years, no improvement, just a switch in sides. Such was the case of a famous golfer Nick Dobbie, 60, of the Portly Bay Club at Gosholm, New Zealand, who, playing left-handed, scored a hole-in-one this week on the same hole he had scored right-handed long ago.

Opting out is Princess Ubolratana, 21, eldest daughter of King Bhumibol of Thailand, who, with Margaret Ripp, 18, baked the world's greatest cake. But the cake in the Dane County at Madison, Wisconsin, was ripped off before the chance to decide if it was thought to have been rippled off by a judge's hand. The judge said hunger sometimes unhinges a judge but they usually was judging is over.

The high costs of are going even higher in Michigan, where an one garage have put cost scale to discourage by customers. The is \$9 an hour, if it wants to watch, \$12; if it wants to watch, \$15; if it wants to watch, \$18; if it wants to watch, \$21; if it wants to watch, \$24; if it wants to watch, \$27; if it wants to watch, \$30; if it wants to watch, \$33; if it wants to watch, \$36; if it wants to watch, \$39; if it wants to watch, \$42; if it wants to watch, \$45; if it wants to watch, \$48; if it wants to watch, \$51; if it wants to watch, \$54; if it wants to watch, \$57; if it wants to watch, \$60; if it wants to watch, \$63; if it wants to watch, \$66; if it wants to watch, \$69; if it wants to watch, \$72; if it wants to watch, \$75; if it wants to watch, \$78; if it wants to watch, \$81; if it wants to watch, \$84; if it wants to watch, \$87; if it wants to watch, \$90; if it wants to watch, \$93; if it wants to watch, \$96; if it wants to watch, \$99; if it wants to watch, \$102; if it wants to watch, \$105; if it wants to watch, \$108; if it wants to watch, \$111; if it wants to watch, \$114; 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